

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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ATLANTIC EDITION
THREE CENTS
Greater Boston Newslands
FIVE CENTS
Elsewhere

Rail Reorganization Wins; Blast Wrecks N. J. Plant; \$50,000,000,000 in Roads

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 17, 1940

I. C. C. Approves Missouri Pacific Reorganization

WASHINGTON (P)—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved today a plan for reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad system into a new company. The Commission said equities of holders of preferred and common stock of the present Missouri Pacific were found to have no value, and holders of the stock would be given no participation in the allotment of securities of the new company. [Details: Financial Page.]

Nitroglycerine Blast Wrecks N. J. Plant

GIBBSTOWN, N. J. (P)—An explosion of 6,000 pounds of nitroglycerine wrecked a unit of the Repauno Plant of the du Pont Powder Works here today, shattering buildings and shattering windows for 15 miles. There were two fatalities.
The Federal Bureau of Investigation and New Jersey State Police started parallel investigations. Federal agents were dispatched to the scene, although there was no comment on any possibility of sabotage.

\$50,000,000,000 Superhighway System Urged

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (P)—A \$50,000,000,000 system of superhighways and double-decked streets was advocated today by Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, before the convention of the National Sand & Gravel Association. Mr. Hoffman estimated that such a system could be built in 20 years on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Hoover Urges Surplus Food Be Given Finland

NEW YORK (P)—Herbert Hoover today declared that President Roosevelt's recommendation to Congress that credit be extended to Finland "should be supported." He proposed that surplus foods raised in this country be sent to "such countries as Finland and Poland" without requiring any monetary obligation. He declared the question of food should be separated from that of manufactured goods and raw materials. [Details: Page 6.]

Dairymen Warned to Curb Production

ALBANY, N. Y. (P)—Holton V. Noyes, State Agriculture Commissioner, today appealed anew to dairymen to guard against overproduction to assure continuance of the present regulatory system which he said "promises greater stability and better producer return than any plan we have tried." He spoke at the 108th meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society.

U. S. Admiral Wants 'Swarm of Destroyers'

WASHINGTON (P)—Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of Naval Engineering, told the House Naval Affairs Committee today that the Navy should have a swarm of destroyers to "control the seas" in event of war. Defending the destroyer building program against criticism that perhaps the destroyer figures of the naval expansion bill were too large, the Admiral asserted: "Our situation is much like that of England, in the matter of control of the seas. A nation like Germany, at the outbreak of war, must surrender control."

Browder Loses Point in Passport Trial

NEW YORK (P)—Counsel for Earl Browder moved unsuccessfully for a modification of the indictment against him today as the Communist leader's trial on passport fraud charges opened in Federal Court. Mr. Browder is charged with having masqueraded as Nicholas Dozenberg, George Morris, and Albert Richards. The Court denied a motion to throw out the first two names.

Shippers Oppose St. Lawrence Waterway

PHILADELPHIA (P)—The proposed St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty between the United States and Canada encountered opposition last night at the convention of the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board. Frank W. Tomey of Newark, N. J., who heads the group's Legislative Committee, contended such a treaty would cause loss of revenue to ports and water and rail transportation lines in the North Atlantic States.

Franco Orders Revision of Spanish Law

MADRID (P)—Gen. Francisco Franco today ordered sweeping revision of Spain's civil, commercial, and penal laws and judicial procedure. He turned over the task to the General Commission of Codification which was set up by decree March 25, 1938, during the Civil War.

Canadian War Loan Oversubscribed

OTTAWA (P)—The Bank of Canada announced that the Dominion's first war loan, for \$200,000,000, was well oversubscribed at the close of business last night, with more than \$248,000,000 in offers. [Details: Financial Page.]

Threat of Bay State Deficit Cited Unless Cuts Are Made

Unless State Government costs are reduced at least \$2,000,000 during 1940 the Saltonstall Administration will end the 1939-1940 biennium "seriously in the red," State officials revealed today.
Painting a black picture regarding State finances, these officials pointed out that 1940 revenue for the State is expected to drop at least \$500,000 below the estimates on which the budget for 1940 was established.
Furthermore, State reimbursements to cities and towns for

temporary welfare aid is expected to be more than \$1,000,000 over the \$4,250,000 provided for in the 1940 appropriation bill.
In addition, the year 1939 ended with a deficit of \$1,746,000 despite economies totaling \$1,970,000 effected by the Saltonstall Administration, thus reducing expenditures from the \$77,000,000 approved by the Legislature to approximately \$75,000,000.

This deficit is partly balanced by the late collection of approximately \$1,000,000 in utility taxes which were billed too late to be collected before the end of the 1939 fiscal year, namely Nov. 30.

They Stay Unnamed

Thus the 1939 deficit will be reduced to approximately \$750,000, according to these officials, who wish to remain unnamed. This deficit, plus the welfare increase and the expected drop in revenue, totaling \$500,000, amounts to \$2,250,000, of which approximately \$250,000 will be balanced by other factors in the budget.

Therefore, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, it is pointed out, must force department heads to cut their expenditures at least \$2,000,000 below the \$76,000,000 budget approved for 1940. The Governor has already made an appeal to the department heads along this line and is expected to make repeated demands for economy throughout the year.

These same State officials expressed some concern over the serious drop of income taxes in Massachusetts. In 1938 these taxes

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Wins Bout With Zero Gale



By a Staff Photographer
Fishing Trawler Breaker Home From The Banks
It was a cold and wet trip up the Bay as the sturdy Breaker came in. Two members of the crew are framed in the heavy coating of ice on the vessel.

Seafaring Men Battle With Ice As Skaters Ashore Welcome It

Tons of ice covered the decks, superstructure, and rigging of seven large trawlers which tied up at the Boston Fish Pier early today as cold winds swept over most of New England and skating ponds froze solidly once more.
Fishermen were kept busy chopping ice from the rigging to keep their craft from becoming top-heavy, as the vessels headed into the teeth of the biting northwest wind while crossing the Bay en route to Boston. Great combers smashed against the bows of the vessels, throwing tons of water, spray and spindrift over the craft, which froze as fast as it touched.

It was the most wintry scene of the season, the trawlers Storm and Newton being particularly heavily encased in the glistening coating of white.
Arctic winds pushed the temperature below the zero mark in most northern communities of New England early today. The coldest point, according to the U. S. Weather Bureau, was atop Mt. Washington, N. H., where the 30-below-zero reading was the lowest of the season. The maximum wind velocity on the summit was 40 miles an hour.
Continued cold weather was forecast generally for today, with a slackening of wind.

Other low readings: Greenville, Maine, 17 below; Houlton, Maine, 15 below; Newport, Vt., 12 below; Northfield, Vt., 10 below; Burlington, Vt., 8 below. The minimum in Boston was 9 above, while in Portland, Maine, the zero reading was the lowest for this date since 1911.

Ice Pond Bulletin

The frigid weather brought ice to the ponds of greater Boston for skating fans, according to Metropolitan District and Park Department officials.

They reported skating as "good" at the following places: New Pond, Wellesley; Purveyor Cove, Waltham; Saddlers' Cove, Weston; Beaver Brook, Waverly; Hammond Pond, Newton; the Charles River Cove at Riverton, near Brighton.

There is no skating today on the Charles River Lower Basin lagoon, officials announced. The area will be opened tonight, they said.

Inspectors today were drilling the ice in doubtful places, and posting warnings where necessary. They gave no warnings this morning, but described skating as "poor" at St. Moritz Pond, Quincy, and Canton Avenue Pond, Milton.

Places listed as "fair" were: Fellsmere Pond, Malden; Long Pond, Winchester; Bellevue Pond, Medford; Quarter-Mile Pond, Medford.

The City Park Department reported this morning that there is good skating for the first time since

U. S. Lutherans Plan \$500,000 Aid for Finns

COLUMBUS, Ohio (P)—Dr. Oscar Mees of Canton, Ohio, was selected by the Board of Trustees of the American Lutheran Church Jan. 16 to direct a nation-wide campaign in February for \$500,000 to aid Lutherans in Finland.
Dr. Emmanuel Poppen of Columbus, President of the American Lutheran Church, said Finland is 98 per cent Lutheran.

Congress Rift: How Aid Finns And Avoid War

Lively controversy opens over President's call to keep war supplies out of commitment.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Once more Congress is faced with the basic dilemma in American foreign policy: A desire to stay out of the European conflict, and a desire to aid one side.

Today the problem is Finland. Mr. Roosevelt precipitated the issue by yesterday's proposal to Congress to give nonessential and secondary aid to the Finns in the way of additional credit from the RFC and the Export-Import Bank, with which to buy American farm material and nonmilitary manufactured goods.

The proposal at once precipitated a controversy in Congress. Faced with a specific recommendation, however mild, Congress found itself torn between its two major desires, a desire to aid little Finland, and a desire to stay at peace. Are these desires mutually contradictory? The congressional decision on this basic question remains to be seen. Mr. Roosevelt has obviously watered down his desire to aid Finland to the last degree. But for all that the positive question is presented, as it has not been presented before to Congress since it considered, and finally revised the Neutrality Bill, how far can it go in aiding its friends, while keeping out of warlike entanglements.

Sharp Sides Taken

There was no positive trend revealed in congressional statements as Mr. Roosevelt's proposal was received, and today's events added little. The chief immediate effect was to pose a specific question. Faced with this issue the first statements took sharp sides: One group recoiled from any meddling in European affairs, and urged Mr. Roosevelt immediately (a) to declare that a state of war exists between Russia and Finland, and (b) between Japan and China.

These isolationist proposals were made respectively by Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, and Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa. The appeal was promptly dismissed by Mr. Roosevelt at his White House press conference, who declared that the Neutrality Act does not apply to either conflict because they are, as yet, undeclared wars.
At an inconclusive meeting this

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

Discussing Bay State PWA Issues



By a Staff Photographer
John M. Carmody
Federal Works Administrator
Col. M. E. Gilmore
Regional PWA Director

Shifts From Turkey to Tokyo Pulling at Powerful Neutrals

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Powerful neutrals today felt the impact of shifting policies as diplomacy from Turkey to Tokyo reacted to the war.

Italy became the focus of two divergent influences. On one hand, its relations with the Allies were strengthened as Britain raised its Counsellor of Embassy in Italy to the rank of Minister.

The British have long had both an Ambassador and a Minister in Paris, but this dual and more influential representation in Rome is almost as new as the Allied effort to capitalize the coolness between Rome and Berlin, and to keep Italy friendly to the Allied cause.

But at the same time Ettore Muti, recently named secretary of the Fascist Party, warned Italians that they may be compelled to fight in the European war "at any moment."

On which side, he did not say. Berlin is expected to interpret the statement as potentially friendly to the Reich. The Allies, similarly, may read into it their own interpretation.

Meanwhile, Japan, once the active partner of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo anti-Communist alliance, gave notice that its new Cabinet will seek the friendship of Russia. Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita—the very diplomatist who in a previous Cabinet had signed the anti-Communist agreement—disclaimed an accelerated policy of settling border disputes and other differences with the Soviets.
His declaration, of course, con-

Private Work Urged to Check Cost of Relief

Federal and State officials in Boston turn attention to getting workers off aid lists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (P)—National Youth Administration today apportioned \$1,225,000 to 21 states and the District of Columbia to carry on "out-of-school" work programs for needy young persons.
Among allocations were: Maine, \$25,000; New Hampshire, \$25,000; Rhode Island, \$25,000.
Aubrey Williams, NYA director, said the money came from the \$100,000,000 NYA appropriation for 1939-40. He emphasized that none of it came from the \$28,000,000 designated for NYA student aid.

With Massachusetts industry hitting new production peaks, Commonwealth and Federal relief authorities today concentrated on getting people off relief lists and on private payrolls.

Discarding that Massachusetts WPA rolls are down 40,000 from last Spring's 128,000 high mark, John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, said in Boston today there is little prospect of immediate change in the present number of 88,000 being carried on WPA rolls here.

The dynamic head of the Nation's principal relief agencies was in Boston to inspect the larger WPA and PWA projects, including the \$15,000,000 Quabbin pipe line, the new Cottage Farm Bridge overpass, and to dedicate a new wing of the Crane Library in Quincy tonight. [Details: Page 1.]
Problems of youth were also to the fore with Leon J. Kowal, regional director of the National Youth Administration, reporting an increase in the number of youths applying for training in specific trades so they can fill jobs now opening in industry. [Details: Page 12.]

Youth was also urged to enter politics and participate in building a better national future by Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, speaking at a Boston Forum on problems of youth. This plea was echoed by Henry Parkman Jr., Corporation Counsel of Boston, who asserted: "Politics is the very foundation of our society... youth, its ardor, strength, ideals is the salvation of politics." [Details: Page 12.]

Carmody Inspects

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No immediate changes in Massachusetts WPA rolls, now numbering some 88,000 persons, are in prospect, Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody disclosed in Boston today. Here for a swift inspection of the principal WPA and PWA projects in this area, Mr. Carmody who, despite heading five of the Nation's principal relief agencies, including the Housing Authority, Public Roads Administration, and Public Buildings Administration, in addition to the Work Projects Administration and Public Works Administration, is almost totally unknown to Bostonians, said he would withhold comment on the work of local relief chiefs until he has completed his examination.

Dropping from a peak of 128,000 persons last March, the Bay State WPA rolls hit a low of 71,000 in September, but have now leveled off at the 88,000 figure. Mr. Carmody hopes the upward trend of private employment will eventually absorb more WPA employables, decreasing the relief load. In fact, Mr. Carmody bluntly asserts he would like nothing better than for business to get so good he would be out of all five of his big jobs.

But that eventually, he believes, belongs to some distant millennium, and Mr. Carmody, who is strictly a man of present and stark realities, doesn't devote much time to speculating on it. Mr. Carmody, indeed, has very little time available for such speculations, if his schedule for today and tomorrow is a criterion.

Arrived Early

Springing off the Federal Express at Back Bay Station at 7:40 this morning, the Nation's chief relief man, of medium height, a bit rotund but energetic, walked briskly to the Copley-Plaza, strode by the registration desk without pausing, as befits an administrator of just slightly sub-Cabinet salary ranking and super-Cabinet salary ranking, was whisked to his room and by 7:45, before breakfast or shaving, was agreeably obeying commands of the ubiquitous press photographer.

Breakfast down stairs with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Massachusetts WPA Administrator Denis W. Delaney and Regional PWA Director Col. M. E. Gilmore was followed by a quick transfer into waiting automobiles and start of the inspection tour.
Today, Mr. Carmody who, with Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, and Federal Loan

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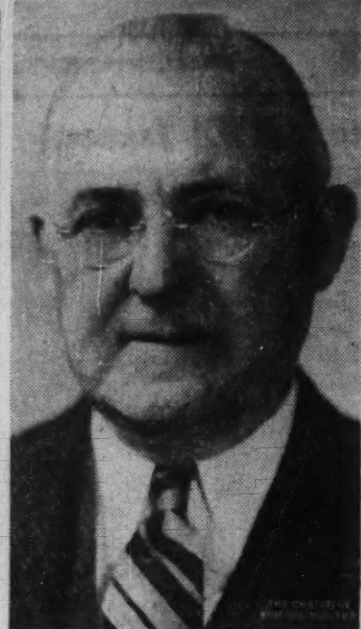
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The World At Your Fireside Page 4

Gannett's Hat in Ring With Backing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Backed by party leaders of central and western New York State, Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher who headed the successful fight against President Roosevelt's proposal for reorganization of the United States Supreme Court, is formally out today for the Republican nomination for President.



Frank E. Gannett
Announced Republican candidate for President of the United States

Announcement of his candidacy was made at a dinner to Mr. Gannett at the Powers Hotel here last night.

Republican leaders from up-state and down-state were present to honor the publisher, among them being Thomas E. Broderick, Monroe County leader; Mayor Roland B. Marvin, of Syracuse, political ally of Mr. Broderick; State Senator Joe R. Hanley, of Wyoming County, Majority Leader of the State Senate, and George U. Harvey, President of the Borough of Queens.

A letter was read from Representative James W. Wadsworth (R), of New York, giving his unqualified support to the Gannett candidacy, which featured the really pious and in which Mr. Wadsworth characterized Mr. Gannett as a citizen who could not be "terrorized" by the New Deal. It was "entirely proper that he should be considered for the presidential office," Mr. Wadsworth declared.

Denotes Party Unity

Special significance was read into the Wadsworth letter in view of the difference of opinion between him and Mr. Gannett over the wet-dry issue and was seen as raising all these Party divisions. Mr. Wadsworth was one of the leaders for repeal; Mr. Gannett for retention of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

Further significance was seen in Mr. Broderick's presence at the dinner. He was denied the nomination for Lieutenant Governor by the forces supporting Thomas E. Dewey for Governor at the 1938 Republican state convention at Saratoga, and was one of the first to take a seat on the Gannett bandwagon when the publisher was mentioned for the Republican presidential nomination. All along he has been reported unfriendly to the Dewey campaign, although through Party regularity he went along with him in his race for Governor.

With Mr. Gannett as an added starter in the presidential race, the situation is viewed by competent political observers here as making for interference with the Dewey running. Mr. Gannett is held to be certain to get a good block of delegates from central and up-state New York, which will make an instructed state delegation to the Republican national

Cheered On by Friends

Mr. Gannett in his address at the dinner said men and women high in the Republican Party—leaders in all walks of life, in education, labor and farm organizations, and men and women in business and in the professions—had urged him to become a candidate for the nomination for President.

"There is no room in the ranks or at the top for any man's personal ambitions," he said. "We are in one of the most critical periods of our national history. What course we take in the next few months may determine the future of America."

"I shall protect and preserve our constitutional form of government and its system of private enterprise. Shall we maintain the American way of life, with progressive reform that is constructive and healing? That we respect the right of the individual—his right to be the master, not the servant, of his government? Or shall we slip, as we have been slipping further and faster toward a one-man government—toward complete submergence of the individual and his right to be a free man?"

Mr. Gannett struck out sharply at the Democratic Administration in Washington.

"Make no mistake about it: If the New Deal had gone unbridled, down the road President Roosevelt started on three years ago, we should have nothing left today but the empty form of constitutional democracy," he declared. "The substance would be gone with the wind."

"Mr. Roosevelt's original executive reorganization bill would have given him and any successor power even to abolish the office of President or to change its name and all of its functions. It would have allowed him to annul laws passed by Congress. This, too, was in that original bill. That is but an example of what the New Dealers set out to do to your country and mine."

"Let us remember there was little freedom in the world, political or religious, until our Constitution was adopted. And there is little chance that freedom can survive if the principles written into our charter of freedom are abandoned. Unless we fight to maintain these principles, unless we stop the destruction of private enterprise, unless we put an end to the New Dealers' insidious creeping accumulation of power over our lives, the blackout of liberty will come to America as surely as it came to the dictator-ridden countries of Europe."

Mr. Gannett held it was through patriotic public support and members of the Senate and the House of Representatives that the New Dealers' four major "assaults on the foundations of our constitutional system" were defeated.

All New Deal Frauds

"Court packing, the disguise of 'reform,' he continued; 'government reorganization, the mask of efficiency; the un-American 'purge,' however, was just plain New Deal mendacity. The political lending-spend spree was dressed up as the 'spirit of benevolence.' All were frauds. The American people saw through them in time to defeat all four of them. I am happy to have had a part in these victories. They renewed everybody's confidence in government."

Mr. Gannett declared the Nation "can have recovery and good times."

"We can have jobs for all willing workers and relief for the unfortunate," he said. "We know how to do something more for the poor than talk about them, and something better for the unemployed than putting them on the dole. We can create opportunity for youth and inspire youth with ambition and hope. We can assure farmers a decent income without making them regimented wards of the State. We can revive initiative, thrift, expansion and development. We can have a dynamic, surging America."

"We have endured seven years of failure. In the place of the New Deal theorists, we want men and women who are the products of the private enterprise system, who believe in it because they understand what it is and what makes it work."

"We cannot expect prosperity unless we give the constructive economic forces of the country a chance to function—until we stop trying to run everything and everybody from Washington. Then, and then only, can we put idle men and idle money back to work. We can then stop piling up debt. We can restore national income so as to balance both private and public budgets and produce surpluses that will give real abundance to all. Not the poverty of the New Deal."

"So long as the present administration remains in power, it will continue to menace democracy and constitutional government—even though it continues to praise it. The only way to put an end to these assaults on the democratic system of government and our economic system of free enterprise is to drive from power those who are responsible for these attacks."

"Toward that end I will assume any task assigned me."

Green Wants McEntee

WASHINGTON (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said after a White House call Jan. 16 that he had recommended that James J. McEntee be named Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Mr. McEntee has been Acting Director.

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Excels in Day of Shining Leaders



Vladimir Golschmann
Conductor of St. Louis Symphony Orchestra

Old World Traditions Found To Underlie St. Louis Music

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Fifth of 20 Articles

By E. R. Condon
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

This town is observing the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor; and at Mr. Golschmann's instance, Darius Milhaud, French composer, wrote for the opening concert of the season a work appropriate to the idea, entitled "Fanfare."

Since a full hundred years of orchestral activities, more or less symphonic, are recorded in the history of the community, 60 years would seem a modest reckoning of age for the present orchestral development. If one traced back the St. Louis tradition, one would find the early French villagers cultivating minuets, gigue, and gavottes written by the classic composers of the period of Louis XIV. When the "coureurs" and "voyageurs" stopped singing their "chansons" of forest and river, giving way before the influx of immigrants, the first formal expression of music began in St. Louis. This was in the year 1838. Seven years later, a symphony society was founded known as the Polyhymnia. The orchestra was fairly complete; and for a decade it performed the classic symphonies, giving place finally to the Philharmonic Orchestra, composed of some 60 players. Its conductor, Eduard de Sobolewski, something of a "protégé" of Franz Liszt, was the first of a long line of eminent conductors who have contributed to the St. Louis tradition.

The library of early editions of symphonies and operas collected in these periods was acquired recently by the University of Louisiana. Much of it was done in beautiful script, and is being restored and preserved by experts of the University. The orchestra score of "The Barber of Seville" by Rossini, for instance, is a marvel of exquisite penmanship; an importation from Europe, done with the art of an illuminator. Manuscript scores of the classic symphonies are of equal beauty.

But the present orchestra acknowledges descent not from any of these admirable beginnings, but from the excellent Musical Union Orchestra, which was founded about 1880 and comprised some 60 players. The Musical Union Orchestra remained the dominant artistic influence in the community for nine or ten seasons; the social and musical life of St. Louis centered about it. Citizens from the old French and the newer German towns and villages on either side of the Mississippi River came miles to hear the symphonies of Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn, and the great soloists of the time. It was customary for the series of concerts to begin in November and end in May. A. A. Waldour, a product of the Paris Conservatoire, was the first conductor of the orchestra; Theodore Thomas was an occasional guest conductor.

Early Conductors

Meantime, with the founding of the Choral Society, the reign of a very capable musician impressed itself upon the city in the person of Joseph Otten, a specialist in chorus singing. In due course, Otten took over the conductorship of the orchestra, and, to include the chorus, it was renamed the St. Louis Choral-Symphony Orchestra. Often developed an orchestral and choral collaboration which made St. Louis the musical center of the entire Mississippi Valley. But modernization of style and repertory did not take place until the coming of Alfred Ernst, some 14 seasons later.

Ernst, a young man of extraordinary musical talents, schooled at Leipzig, had barely set foot on American soil ere he was engaged by the St. Louis Choral-Symphony Society as its conductor. He was impatient of academics and traditions. His interpretations were

characterized by spontaneity and unfeigned style. He gave St. Louis first readings of contemporary composers, American as well as European. Continuing with the orchestra through the period of the St. Louis World's Fair, he shared the baton with Van der Stucken, Damrosch, and the Viennese Komzak. One of the soloists was the French organist, Alexander Guilman.

Max Zach, a distinguished violinist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, succeeded Ernst and remained with the St. Louis orchestra for 14 seasons. He discontinued the choral concerts and increased the size of the orchestra, giving it a thorough drilling, which it badly needed. The orchestra now took its new and permanent title of St. Louis Symphony Society. Zach was not a first-rate conductor, yet he generously gave to St. Louis, through the medium of the orchestra, much of the best music of the early Twentieth Century, both American and European. Certainly he was a friend of the American composer. During his tenure of conductorship the orchestra gained the respect and admiration of critics at home and abroad. In a sense he prepared the way for the notable conductors who followed him.

The Modern Institution

Rudolph Ganz took over the conductorship in 1922. He introduced the orchestra to the south on tours, and founded the Children's Symphony Concerts, which have become an important influence in the lives of St. Louis school children. The orchestra had by now become a highly sensitized body of players. A musician who contributed to this development was Frederick Fischer, who for many years had acted effectively as guest conductor, and who helped to stabilize the orchestra during the long period of guest conductors, which followed immediately upon the resignation of Mr. Ganz. Among the distinguished guests was Siegfried Wagner, who presented a special concert devoted to his own works and those of his father.

The orchestra was without a regular leader through four seasons. A succession of eminent guest conductors, however, impressed a varied technique upon the players, making of the orchestra finally a very flexible instrument. These conductors were: Emil Oberhoffer, William van Hoogstraten, Eugene Goossens, Bernardino Molinari, Carl Schuricht, Sander Harmati, Fernandez Arbós, George Szell, and Vladimir Golschmann. Several of these came again and again in competition for the regular post. Golschmann was chosen as permanent conductor in 1931, and has remained with the orchestra ever since. Scipione Guildi is concertmaster and assistant conductor. The orchestra is now in the first class, extends its tours throughout 12 States, and supports a pension fund for its retired musicians.

Home Missions Group Elects New Officers

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The National Council of Women for Home Missions, representing mission boards of several Protestant denominations in the United States and Canada, elected Mrs. Augustus Trowbridge, of New York, president Jan. 16.

Mrs. Norman Vincent Peale, of New York, was re-elected Treasurer at the close of the Council's six-day conference. Other new officers: Mrs. Orville Gardeson, New York, First Vice-President; Mrs. H. C. Leonard, Philadelphia, Second Vice-President; Mrs. C. Maxwell Loveys, Toronto, Third Vice-President; and Mrs. Charles A. Pilhouser, Westfield, N. J., Recording Secretary.

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Weatherman George Minding changed his tactics on the customers, predicting "partly clear" for Jan. 17, instead of the traditional "partly cloudy."

He said it would be phrased that way from now on. Seems folks shy unduly at that "cloudy" and "get the idea it might rain."

Princess Interned

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Princess Juana Cantuzino, a favorite of Bucharest society, was sentenced to internment by a Rumanian military tribunal Jan. 16 for giving assistance to the outlawed pro-Nazi Iron Guard.

The tribunal convicted her of carrying messages to Guardist fugitives in Berlin.

Salton Sea Visible

From Inspiration Point, or Keys' View, Table Mountain in Mexico can be seen on a clear day; Salton Sea, the unique body of water below sea level, is almost always visible, forming a contrast with Mt. San Jacinto in the distance.

Cap Rock is a delicately balanced slab, one of thousands of fantastic formations in the "Wonderland of Rocks"; this district is popular among painters and photographers.

"White Tanks" is one of the water holes which in Indian and pioneer times were all-important to desert dwellers. Even today

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Germans Use Diesel Driven Huge Bombers

DETROIT, Jan. 17 (AP)—A description of 250-mile-an-hour German bombing planes equipped with Diesel heavy oil, instead of gasoline engines, was given the annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers today by Paul H. Wilkinson of New York, consulting engineer.

Mr. Wilkinson characterized as "promising" the results obtained with a single-cylinder, air-cooled test engine at those laboratories.

Election of Arthur Nutt, Vice-President for Engineering of Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J., as 1940 President of the Society of Automotive Engineers was also announced. He succeeds William J. Davidson, of General Motors Corporation. Mr. Davidson continues as a member of the S. A. E. Council, as does Harry T. Woolson, Executive Engineer, Chrysler Corporation, who was President of the Society in 1937.

Colleges Warned Against Depending On Federal Funds

PHILADELPHIA—American colleges and universities should conserve their endowments and depend less upon Federal grants if they would preserve the academic freedom which is America's, J. W. Lowes, financial Vice-President of Harvard University, told delegates to the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges in Philadelphia last week.

"Educational institutions, like individuals, are likely to appraise their degree of freedom in terms of the financial consideration which go to establish their standards of living," Mr. Lowes told the representatives of nearly 500 American colleges and universities.

"We should do everything in our power to conserve our independent strength, even at the expense of material sacrifices," he asserted.

"From what we have seen of Federal participation in other spheres, it is impossible to believe that any general Federal subsidization of higher education could long remain divorced from bureaucratic regulation and the paternalistic creation of a standard pattern of accomplishment."

Woman Gives Jolt To Citizenship Law

ENUMOLAW, Wash. (AP)—Mrs. Kathryn Erickson, mother of two grown children and a resident here 15 years, applied for naturalization.

"They asked me if I were willing to bear arms for the United States," she related.

"I asked them if it meant that I might have to join the army and go over to Europe and shoot people."

"I couldn't shoot people. The Bible says 'Thou shalt not kill.' Does that mean the Constitution is different than the Bible?"

"I learned all about the Constitution and the government, but they didn't ask me any of those questions."

Mrs. Erickson, a native of Norway, was denied citizenship.

Former State Senator Henry Kyle, a special government attorney, asked others to follow his lead in urging Congressmen to change the citizenship law.

"When this oath is required of mothers and grandmothers," he declared, "it becomes not only shameful, but ridiculous."

Steel Pension Plan Will Be Readjusted

NEW YORK—In an effort to meet its pension plan dovetail with Federal and other public pension arrangements, the United States Steel Corporation has announced revision of its pension system. The new system will be applied in the case of employees retiring after Dec. 31, 1939.

Provisions of the present plan will continue to be applied to employees retiring up to January, 1940, but benefits paid under the plan will be superseded or reduced by the amount of benefits received under Federal plans.

The Steel Corporation's pension changes were announced in the current issue of "United States Steel News" and was set up to co-relate its present retirement system to Federal pension laws, the Social Security Act and the Railroad Retirement Act. The corporation's present pension system has been in operation since Jan. 1, 1911.

Georgian Weatherman Puts It 'Partly Clear'

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The tribunal convicted her of carrying messages to Guardist fugitives in Berlin.

'Floating' Relief Man Banished With Family to Old Home State

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Westchester County had come off with top honors in its fight against "relief floaters" today, following a ruling by County Judge Frank H. Coyne ordering six members of the Rosario Chirillo family, of Mamaroneck, to leave the State within 20 days and return to their previous home in Wooster, Ohio. Elizabeth, Mr. Chirillo's daughter, has been permitted to remain because the Judge held she had a permanent job.

Mr. Chirillo, a cobbler, whose case was a test of the right of the County to deport indigents, expressed indignation at the outcome of the litigation and announced through his attorney, Hector R. Vioni, that an appeal would be filed and a stay of Judge Coyne's order obtained pending a final determination. Mr. Chirillo holds that he had become self-supporting during the litigation and, therefore, is entitled to stay in Westchester. Judge Coyne, however, said he doubted the permanency of Mr. Chirillo's employment.

The County Attorney's office conceded today that the constitutionality of the statute tends to send indigents back to their home states had not been tested in higher courts, but announced that the County would proceed with the evicting of about 60 families from the State.

Judge Coyne, in his decision, recalled that the respondent had been receiving public relief in this County and that for a number of years prior to coming here he resided in Wooster, Ohio, "where he owns two small pieces of property and where all of the children were born."

"I am not impressed with the temporary improvement in respondent's income and finances, as set forth in the opposing affidavits," he continued. "To a great extent, the change has occurred since this proceeding was instituted. Stability is lacking, and, judged in the light of respondent's mode of living for the last few years, the present situation will certainly not be permanent."

Self-Help Co-operatives Aid Many Jobless in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Out of a meeting called by Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Morgenthau in April, 1937, has grown a co-operative venture that today is helping 600 unemployed Washingtonians a month to help themselves.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is also interested in the self-help experiment, not she explained today as a substitute for government relief, but as a "valuable means of improving the morale and raising the standard of the lowest income group."

Over 100 self-help co-operatives sprung up at various points of the United States during the depression years, but thus far there has been no organization to co-ordinate their usefulness or encourage their growth. The largest group in Southern California has used processing of fruit as its chief means of support. Another group in Idaho has been engaged in the building of small homes, while in Scott's run, W. Va., unemployed miners have banded together to run a co-operative garden.

Chief urban experiments in self-help have been in Richmond, Va., where the co-operative is maintained from community welfare

funds, and in Washington, where a Government grant brought the project into existence and private citizens have supported it.

The Washington self-help exchange maintains its own sewing rooms, beauty parlor, handcraft shop and store. Workers are paid in scrip with which they "purchase" made-over clothes, permanent waves, and repaired shoes that will help them find regular jobs again.

Many local firms are co-operating in the project, furnishing raw materials with which the self-help people may work. One group of workers wanted to go to church, but refused because they had no money to put into the collection. So a local church has agreed to accept self-help scrip, which it exchanges at the agency for wood and bread for its own poor.

Sponsors of the Washington self-help agency estimate that there is a cash outlay of 19 cents for 28 cents of work created.

Best feature of the self-help movement, they hold, is the opportunity it affords for more fortunate citizens to contribute to the needy in a manner that requires work in return.

Joshua Trees Beckon Autoist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Lost Horse Well, Calif.

Weird trees and rocks, as distinctive as can be found anywhere by America's motoring public, are attractions of Joshua Tree National Monument. A loop of 165 miles, basing at Palm Springs, has been outlined by the Automobile Club of Southern California as a winter tour.

The trip begins in the winter spa of Palm Springs, now almost a "metropolitan" community, where many Californians have semi-permanent winter homes.

Largest Joshua

Out from the shadow of 10,805-foot Mt. San Jacinto, the adventurous motorist turns off at Garnet, passes Twenty-nine Palms Junction and enters Morongo Valley. Near Warrens Well, on the property of "Yuca Valley Frank" Rogers, is a splendid Joshua, regarded as the world's largest. This patriarch is a photographer's delight. Its cactus-like branches, with needles for leaves, stand stark against a blue winter sky. Joshua forms an austere relief from a flat wilderness of sand and low brush. In winter there are usually enough clouds to add to the scene, and a sunset background is indeed an exhibit prize.

Next in view are Coyote Holes, where prehistoric natives of the rock in pictographs which today are astonishingly clear, similar to Aztec writings.

Lost Horse Well derives its name from John Lang, prospector of days gone by. One night he lost his horse; searching for it he found a gold vein which yielded a quarter of a million dollars. To save freighting the bullion, reveals the Club in its magazine, "Westways," astute John "minted his own gold coins and passed them until the Government advised him this was not quite legal."

From Inspiration Point, or Keys' View, Table Mountain in Mexico can be seen on a clear day; Salton Sea, the unique body of water below sea level, is almost always visible, forming a contrast with Mt. San Jacinto in the distance.

Cap Rock is a delicately balanced slab, one of thousands of fantastic formations in the "Wonderland of Rocks"; this district is popular among painters and photographers.

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MONUMENT to an Engineer's Hobby

by Westinghouse

• Out of this hobby came a prodding urge to make radio something more than a signaling device for the benefit of ships at sea. With the help of others, this young engineer eventually established station KDKA and immediately a new voice was heard in the land.

• For the first time a church service was broadcast over the air; the first broadcast of a presidential inauguration was heard; radio announcements of baseball scores, time signals and market reports became a daily feature of this new public service.

• When we remember the flaming speed of radio broadcast development since 1920, it is amazing to find the pages of history attributing so much pioneering to a single station. And so the installation of this new equipment is consistent with Westinghouse's desire from the very beginning to extend radio's usefulness and improve the quality of both programs and reception.

• All this means a great deal to you who are within the sound of KDKA's new voice. That takes in about everybody, for in addition to the standard KDKA broadcasts, short wave programs from the same studios over station WPIT (formerly W8XK) are heard around the world.

• In addition to KDKA, the familiar call letters of Westinghouse stations WBZ, KYW, WOWO and WGL are further indication of our close association and interest in this important and exciting industry.

Just a few weeks back a small crowd gathered on a hill-top in the Alleghenies to pay their respects to the station that had pioneered all radio broadcasting. The station they were honoring was KDKA; the occasion, the dedication of a new 50,000-watt transmitter located at Allison Park, near Pittsburgh.

Present at this ceremony were many people who nineteen years before had heard and participated in the first official broadcast ever made—the announcement of the Harding-Cox election returns on November 2, 1920. Since that historic day radio broadcasting has developed so rapidly, extended its sphere of influence so far, that not many are aware of its humble beginning.

It all started in the garage of a young Westinghouse engineer. He was such a stickler for accuracy that he couldn't even tolerate a few seconds variation in his vestpocket watch. To satisfy this whim, he rigged himself up a crude radio receiving set of the type that was then known as a "cat's whisker," so he could pick up the time signals sent out at regular intervals by the Naval Radio Station at Arlington.

Doctor Sees Danger In Sickness Insurance

NEW YORK—Passage by Congress of legislation implementing sickness insurance laws, like the Wagner public health bill lately shelved by President Roosevelt, would engender governmental interference with individual rights, political bureaucratic control of agencies, inequitable taxation, further unwholesome reliance of the individual upon government, and add nothing to the record of preventive medicine according to Dr. Terry M. Townsend, President of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Defining preventive medicine as "not dependent wholly upon the administration of drugs, but largely upon correct living and surroundings of life," Dr. Townsend, in an interview here, said the money proposed to be allocated to sickness insurance by the Federal Government could better be spent on better housing, raising of health standards, providing better nutrition, more adequate clothing and other preventive health measures.

Dr. Townsend, one of the founders of the American Urological Association and Director of Urology at the Morrisania Hospital and of the City Department of Correction's hospitals, attacked the Wagner health bill as an "unwholesome, economically unsound piece of legislation," and said it contained a joker in the form of a provision permitting grants of Federal money to states setting up systems of medical care.

Not Mentioned
The bill, he recalled, does not specifically mention sickness insurance, but would allow the Government to appropriate money to the states for such legislation, a move which he viewed as the opening wedge through which proponents of socialized medicine would drive sickness insurance legislation. State systems, he added, would lower the standard of the medical profession.

Taking up the subject of compulsory sickness insurance in general, Dr. Townsend said: "It is bad because those who, for whatever reason, may not desire medical service are still obliged to pay the tax. Also because to those who wish medical service there will be limited freedom of choice of the physician. It would mark another break in the self-respect of the citizenry because, although this is not true, it would seem to be that they were getting something for nothing."

"It is also bad because the Government, in supplying drugs as part of the medical service of the insurance plan, exercises control over what drugs may and may not be charged to the fund. For example, a certain antiseptic drug probably would not be allowed on the list of pharmacological preparations because it is too expensive."

Feigning Illness
Dr. Townsend held that sickness insurance would result in feigning illness and the overemphasis of slight ailments. "It will encourage malingering," he continued. "It will promote chiseling; because the longer people are ill, the longer will read their disability certificates from the physician."

"This type of person would prove to be a molestation without end to his doctor if he was on a panel and had the right to consult his panel physician any day or hour."

Under present medical insur-

Mr. Markham Goes to Washington

Seeing things Uncle Sam does for farmers, he says his name should be Reuben, in overalls.

Following is the ninth in a series recording the discoveries and reflections in the Nation's capital of a writer long known to readers of *The Christian Science Monitor* for his warm and revealing dispatches from Europe and various parts of the United States.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—I am wondering if we shouldn't start calling him Uncle Reuben instead of Uncle Sam. He seems to have done overalls and if you look closely, you'll see he's chewing a straw a good deal of the time.

If you judged from all he has to say about soil and floods, you might conclude our Uncle never gets his feet out of the mud, and judging from all he writes, one can easily see he sits up every night, worrying about the mortgage on the farm. If you sat down to talk with him you'd hear of practically nothing but milk, food values, hard-working hens and fat hogs.

If you even glanced at his budget, you'd be convinced he's gone in for farming in a very big way.

If our Uncle lived in Bulgaria, they'd call him a "chorbadzie"; in Croatia, a "gospodar"; in Serbia, a "gazda." Now, what's a "gazda"? He's the patriarch, or grandpa who runs the great peasant family, telling all his sons and grandsons, his daughters-in-law, and granddaughters what they're to do each day, as well as how they're to enjoy the common fruits of their common labors. Our Uncle Sam seems to be turning into a "gazda," somewhat like that, into a sort of patriarchal "Dedo" (grandpa) Samulovich.

Where Americans Err

Whether that is good or bad I shall not attempt to say, but at least it deserves to be pointed out, that Americans are mistaken when they assert that by nature we are against "help from the State."

Practically no group or class or party in America has persistently objected to State help. From the very first chapter in our history we have sought land grants—some to a million acres or so—water rights, subsidies, farms, forests.

For decades the State has been a papa, helping infant industries, some of which never grew up. They live off of papa permanently. Some of our most vehement political struggles have been to determine whether the State should help city or country, North or South, East or West. Our very first classical political conflict was over the question whether the State should give its aid chiefly to the property owners or the low income group.

We Americans have even gone further than most Europeans and at times asked for gigantic cash gifts or bonuses outright. Help from the State may be good or it may be bad, but it most certainly is not un-American.

For years the Federal Government had no such thing as a "Department of Agriculture." Five decades it didn't spend a single cent on agricultural improvement. Finally, in 1839, it appropriated its first sum, a modest \$1,000 for collecting information. This year it is spending \$1,517,000,000. In 100 years the agricultural budget mounted from \$1,000 to more than \$1,500,000,000. And most of the increase has come within the last decade.

The Bubble Burst

What caused that gigantic change? Well, an astounding and disturbing thing happened. Nothing less than the bursting of the most precious of all American dreams. We suddenly discovered that a light had gone out, a song had ceased. From the very beginning we had hoped and believed that our America was to be a land of free, self-sufficient, independent property owners.

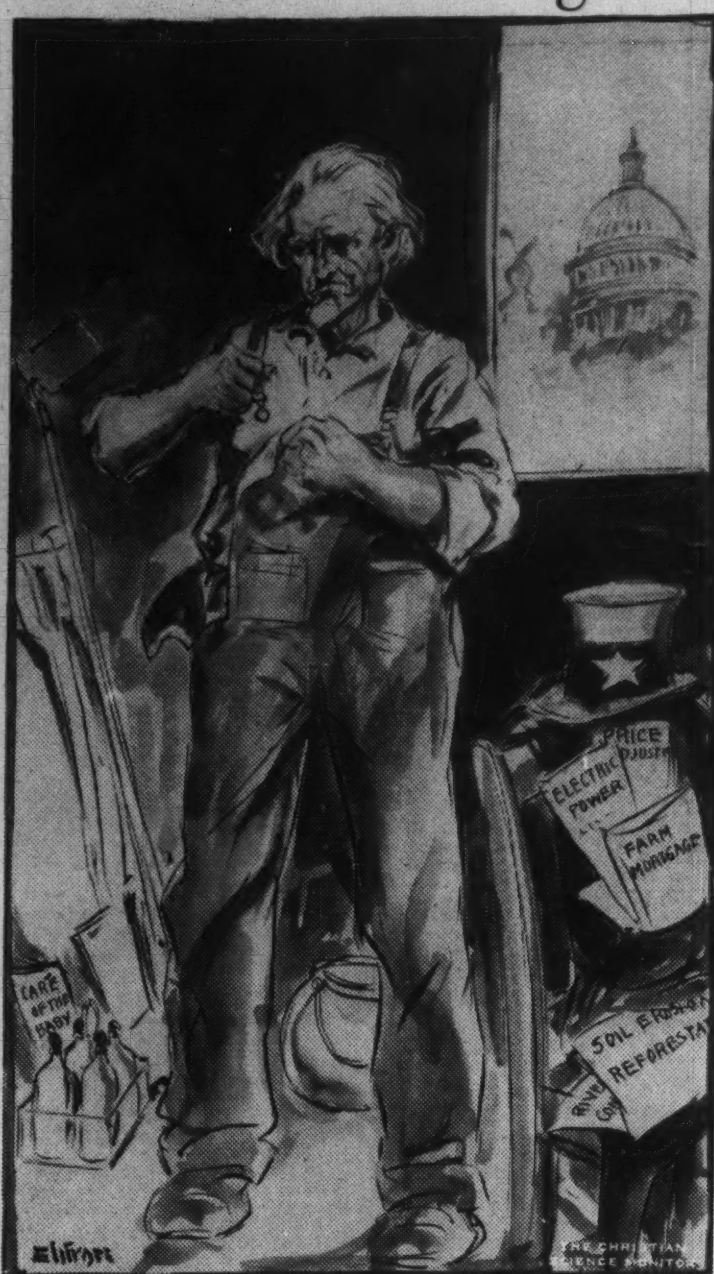
That economic situation was to make America the bulwark of a new world order. Sitting under our own vines and fig trees, we would fear no one, we would daily demonstrate that all men are created equal.

Then something happened. Our economic foundation was swept away. The land of the free became a land of wage earners, absentee landlords, gigantic corporations, and tenants. We suddenly discovered that in this land of our dreams there is a smaller proportion of independent land-owning farmers than in almost any country in Europe. We saw that from the point of view of independent ownership, "God's country" is behind even feudalistic Hungary and Poland and far behind the so-called backward Balkans. Generations long we scorned Old World peasants and now we saw that far more Serbian peasants own homes and lands than Iowa farmers.

Vine and Fig Owners Scare

In this vast country with more than 130,000,000 inhabitants, only 3,200,000 fully own the land they till. That's what happened to our dream. Three million out of 130,000,000 with their own vine and fig tree. And even those vines and fig trees, in most cases, bend under very heavy mortgages. Iowa is the world's agricultural paradise, but even there more than half the land in practically all the counties is worked by men who do not own it, while fewer than 40 per cent of Iowa's 222,000 farm operators are full owners.

If black on a map means "50 per cent of the farmed land in the hands of absentee landlords," or "half of the farms worked by tenants," then most of America's agricultural areas are black. Only



Reuben, Reuben I've Been Thinkin' Uncle Sam puts on overalls and gets back to the soil to help farmers keep farms up.

47 per cent of America's farm operators own all the land they work.

This is a spiritual, economic, and social fact of extreme importance for America's future. That is why Uncle Sam has turned farmer and the Department of Agriculture has become the chief service of the Federal Government. A fundamental aspect of the farm problem is fluctuating prices. This, indeed, is the basis of everything. So the Government adjusts prices. It actually gives the farmer more for his pig, than it is worth on the market. This price maintenance is a vast undertaking.

Saving the Soil

One great agricultural handicap is soil erosion. Our soil has been washed away; 100,000 acres have been completely ruined; a billion acres damaged. That's half the land in America. Such damage must be repaired. So the Department has a very extensive service for combating soil erosion.

Much of our forests have been destroyed or used up. But farmers are in dire need of forests, so Uncle Sam is planting trees.

Some of our rivers run wild, destroying thousands of farms, so Uncle Sam is putting unruly rivers under traffic control.

Barely 10 per cent of all farmers had electricity, Uncle Sam has set out to light up drab farm houses.

Many farms were swamped beneath overwhelming mortgages. They amounted to nearly \$10,000,000,000. Uncle Sam helped lighten them.

Many farmers were on hopelessly poor land that couldn't possibly

provide a living. Uncle Sam said, "I'll buy that land and help you settle in better places."

There were vast deserts; Uncle Sam has turned them into the greatest dam construction activity in all history.

There is a surplus of most farm products; Uncle Sam helps sell it.

Good Old Sam

Tenants want to buy farms; Uncle Sam provides money.

Farmers are in crying need of small loans for tools, seed, animals; Uncle Sam arranges such loans.

Farmers greatly need instruction; Uncle Sam carries on an extensive crusade of enlightenment, in which thousands of missionaries are enlisted.

Some farm wives don't know how or what to cook; Uncle Sam becomes chief cook and bottle washer.

Mothers want more information about raising babies; Uncle Sam becomes a loving and expert baby nurse.

Boys and girls grow restless and stray from the farm; Uncle Sam, through an ideal youth's organization, becomes a pastor, teacher, coach, and social secretary, so as to make farm life pleasant. This is one of the noblest educational activities to be found anywhere in the world.

Each American will have his own opinion whether such State activity is right or wrong, but I marvel at it all. I believe it is what little men have always dreamed of. It seems to me that never did a State take such loving and extensive care of its humble citizens as Uncle Sam does of his farmers.

U. S. Sabotage Held Motive Of Terrorists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Speculation regarding what J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, meant by his allusion to "possible foreign connections" in discussing the arrest of 17 alleged members of the "Christian Front" on charges of plotting, to overthrow the United States Government, was renewed here today when Federal officials charged that sabotage against possible American war effort was the real motive behind the movement.

Refusing to name names or countries, they said they believed the men were being trained in bomb-throwing and shooting in order to be able to obstruct the manufacture and transport of munitions in this country in the event America entered the war or that certain European interests made it imperative that American aid to the Allies cease.

Recognizing that the names of almost all of the 17 defendants indicate that the men are of either German or Irish extraction, officials hastened to add that no slur was being cast on the patriotism of the overwhelming majority of these two groups in the United States. It was stressed, however, that some Germans here undoubtedly hope for a German victory and that some Irish are stirred by the question of Irish partition, laying the blame on Britain.

"Overthrow" Not Emphasized

Apparently cognizant that many American newspapers have refused to accept seriously the threat of 17 men to American security, F. B. I. agents explained that they were not laying too much emphasis upon that angle of the situation and hinted that the charge might have been used principally as a means of holding the men.

An investigation into the alleged connection of certain police officers with the "Christian Front" has been under way for more than a month, and that a Lieut. Thomas Cavanaugh—already suspended under charges produced by the Brooklyn investigation of Special Prosecutor John Harlan Amen, had admitted membership in the organization, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine declared today.

It had been rumored that Lieut. Cavanaugh had tried to get other members of the Sheepshead Bay station to join the "Christian Front," although Mr. Valentine declared that Lieut. Cavanaugh denied this.

The police department angle appeared when an anti-Fascist magazine here charged that 40 members of the force were implicated in the "Christian Front."

Other Activities Reported

Meanwhile, reports from Philadelphia announce that FBI inquiries there had connected a man once holding an important post in a Philadelphia Mayor's office with similar activities in that City.

It was announced that records compiled by Maurice Fagan, of the Anti-Defamation Council, and alleging subversive activity, mainly of an anti-Semitic character, would be turned over to John F. Seane, head F. B. I. agent in Philadelphia, today.

Lieut. Jacob Gomborow, head of the Philadelphia police radical squad, revealed that his department had had the local "Christian Front" group under surveillance since last spring and members had practiced shooting, as is charged against the 17 men arrested here.

Anti-British Campaign Still Pushed in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Despite the formal discontinuance of anti-British agitation in Japan, Japanese-controlled areas of North China are still the scene of anti-British agitation and violence charged to the Japanese military and resulting among other things in a virtual extinction of British missionary effort throughout the territory.

A comprehensive survey by an experienced authority discloses that most British missions have been "eliminated." Chief exceptions are those missions which are either off the lines of main communication, and thus not subject to Japanese influence, or in which there is an international personnel.

That the missionaries who have left their missions went under actual pressure is attested. Their stories include incidents of fire, the throwing of hand grenades on mission compounds, intimidation of servants, stoppage of supplies.

Without exception, the evacuated missionaries charge the disturbances were engineered by the Japanese military. "Tokyo may order," said one, "but what the militarists do is still a matter of their own discretion."

Of interest in connection with the potential spread of general antimissionary pressure under Japanese orders, without reference to nationality, is word of a 27-page questionnaire sent out by the Japanese-sponsored Chinese regimes of North China through their garrisons to all Christian organizations. The questionnaire required the most detailed information as to church officers, membership lists—including names of absent members, together with where these might be in an effort to trace them into "free China" evidently—approximate incomes of members, and purposes of religious meetings together with schedules of such meetings and all other plans.

[One of the main Japanese complaints against missions in general is that they "try to preserve Chinese morale" as opposed to Japanese efforts to break Chinese morale.]

The Chinese pastors are reported to have come to the conclusion that they would give such information as they had definitely and first-hand, but they would refuse to provide the sort of "hearsay evidence" which apparently was desired. This obviously limits the data that can be afforded, but it is an attitude difficult to attack reasonably.

The Japanese and their Chinese officials seem to have sought consistently to get between foreign missionaries and Chinese Christians. In one case the local organ of the Church of Christ in China was declared dissolved. When the Chinese of this mission asked what was next on the agenda they were told there would be another organization, to be known as the "New Church of Christ in China"—the same as the other, but with no foreigners.

Exploratory efforts are being made constantly by the missionaries in an effort to find ground for carrying on without yielding on any vital point of principle. An illustration is afforded by the case of one mission school which found itself able to proceed without trouble with the Japanese providing it eliminated courses in history and geography—two subjects which the Japanese want to see taught their way, or not at all.

Reports from various cities give a picture of the situation of the British North China missions:

In Tsingtao the Canadian Episcopalians (Church of England in Canada) report all missionaries out of Honan Province with the exception of Miss Sue Kelsey, a Kweiteh. Miss Kelsey is carrying on with Chinese associates. All other missions have been taken over by the Japanese. Three missionaries have been loaned to the Lutheran Mission at Tsingtao.

In Tsinan, three Shantung Province missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have been evacuated. Remaining work is being overtaken by American missionaries of other churches.

The English Baptist Mission is maintaining a skeleton staff which is doing restricted work. Recently permission has been gained to reopen a hospital at Tsingchow.

The only other British in Shantung include one station of the English Methodist Mission, which is in a corner of the Province off main routes of travel and has not been interrupted. The same is true of one English Methodist establishment off the main lines in Hopei.

In Tientsin the London Mission's Tsangchow station in Hopei has been evacuated.

In Peiping practically all the English Baptists from Shanxi are out. It was deemed inadvisable for missionaries to evacuate westward into free China as might sometimes have been done easily, because of the Japanese tendency to claim that the missionaries are sympathetic with Chinese resistance.

All United Church of Canada missionaries in Honan are out except for one man.

Evacuation of Society for Propagation of the Gospel stations in Hopei has taken place only at Hokenfu. Pressure has been put on elsewhere but there has been no other evacuation as yet.

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N. Y. Physician Urges Drive To Bar Socialized Medicine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Objections to socialized medicine continued to be forthcoming from prominent members of the New York medical profession today as Dr. Daniel A. McAteer had made public his criticism of "unwarranted interference by politicians with physicians" and his recommendations for a propaganda drive by doctors to give their side of the question.

Dr. McAteer's opinion was voiced in his inaugural address as President of the Kings County Medical Society in Brooklyn last night when he urged medical practitioners to fight any Federal or State medical insurance plan with all their resources.

Suggest Propaganda Fund

Specifically, he recommended that \$100 be raised by each of the more than 2,000 county medical societies throughout the United States to buy many hours of radio time and print thousands of columns of newspaper advertising in order to "combat the false propaganda" circulating against their profession and convert to their cause "millions of persons who have never heard the medical side of the present controversy."

"Each and every one of us individually should organize to fight propaganda by propaganda," Dr. McAteer declared. "If we organized a political body to fight the politicians, we would soon have no politicians to fight, for politicians respect organization. Organization means votes, votes mean patronage, and increased patronage is the lifeblood of the politician."

Politicians Assailed

He urged the physicians to "carry the fight" to patients in their homes, explaining the "inevitable results of state or socialized medicine."

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The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

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The Dies Committee: It Gets New Approval

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURN, special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Few Washington Committees have had the widespread publicity that has attended the Dies Committee hearings—and the release of its report a few days ago has made additional news. The reason is simple. The hearings were melodramatic and apparently biased and political in intent. The report is remarkably balanced, restrained and non-political. To get such a report from apparently such a committee has caused many a person to take a new interest in the Dies Committee.

"In case you've forgotten, the name comes from the Congressman appointed to take charge of a committee to investigate subversive and un-American propaganda and recommend legislation based on its findings. This Congressman was Martin Dies, Democrat, of Texas. Chairman Dies started the hearings off with extreme statements obviously intended to get publicity. This unfortunately seemed to set the temper of the hearings, which were conducted in a manner to bring great criticism upon the whole idea, which really was basically sound."

Question: "Just how were the Dies hearings poorly conducted?"

Answer: "All sorts of testimony was accepted from dubious sources. Reputations were carelessly handled, unsupported charges appeared to be given credence and the attitude was often one-sided. This brought charges in the press that the un-American investigating committee was really un-American itself in its methods of investigation."

Question: "What was the basic point of view of the committee, according to this latest report, which we can assume is the fairest presentation of the committee's aims?"

Answer: "The report says that

modern democracy is confronted by two problems. The first is the preservation of the constitutional liberties of the people. The second is the problem of adjusting economic life to the difficulties of the machine age.

"The difficulties caused by the second problem are seen as rare opportunities to be exploited by groups seeking power and influence. In other words, sympathize with the sufferers then utilize their discontent by turning it into more or less revolutionary channels. Chief organized groups doing this, the committee finds, are the Russian Communists and the German Nazis. It further points out that this sort of thing must be opposed if the first point, the preservation of democratic liberty, is to be achieved."

Question: "Couldn't legislation be passed which would rule out these groups?"

Answer: "There you run into the difficulties of Constitutional freedom. It permits freedom of thought and speech. If you start barring any group you violate this guarantee. At the same time you must protect Democracy. So the committee finds that the best answer is not legislation, but actually the continuance of the very thing it has been doing, namely, putting the spotlight of merciless publicity upon all these underhanded activities."

Question: "But the mere spotlighting of them would not turn people away who really believed in overthrowing the American form of government, would it?"

Answer: "No. But the spotlighting will prevent the expansion of the idea. You see the number of people who really believe in these destructive ideas are few. Their entire hope is in getting other people to believe in their ideas. By getting enough such people they hope to become big enough to really start something."

"Now they expand by first getting people who are discontented and

often ignorant of the real dangers involved. By subtly working on them they convert them, or hope to. Now if through wide publicity the activities of these conspiring groups can be uncovered, then the unwary and unthinking will have the dangers called to their attention and will become awake. This will cut off the supply of growing fodder for the malcontents right at the source and the movement's growth will be stopped."

Question: "Has there been any other influence besides the Dies Committee which would tend to stop the growth of Communism and Nazism in the United States?"

Answer: "We can thank Messrs. Stalin and Hitler directly for the greatest bit of snowing-under that ever happened in the growth of Nazism and Communism—the Berlin-Moscow pact. That sent Communist and Nazi advocates reeling. They haven't picked up all the pieces yet. The Nazi or Bund movement was small anyway. But the Communists had found a fair following through collecting people who felt strongly anti-Nazi and felt Communism was the spearhead against Fascism. Naturally these supporters were shocked beyond words by the Berlin-Moscow pact and hastily dropped out."

Question: "Did the Dies Committee estimate the strength of subversive movements in the United States?"

Answer: "Yes, and with a conservative, calm approach. They believe, on the evidence submitted, that not 1,000,000 persons all told can be said to have been affected by Communist, Fascist or Nazi teachings. That leaves 131,000,000 Americans who have turned down all these methods despite depression years, and who stand by the American way of working things out—which is something to be grateful for."

"And now we turn to our guest speaker, Tully Nettleton, of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, who will tell us more about the Dies Committee, on Page 347."

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The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

Focusing the Spotlight on 'Left' and 'Right'



Un-American Activities Get a Congressional Going Over

(1) Scene at the Dies hearing in Washington which Mrs. Roosevelt attended. (2) Swastika of Nazi Germany. (3) Martin Dies, Texas Representative and Chairman of the Committee

looking into un-American activities. (4) Hammer and sickle of Soviet Russia. (5) Another hearing of the Dies Committee, showing Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, testifying.

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

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Does the End Ever Justify the Means?

By Tully Nettleton

Should the Dies Committee investigate itself? or has it done America an immeasurable service by exposing to light the subversive activities of Communists, Fascists, radicals, agitators, patrioteers, and would-be dictators in the United States?

There are some fairly detached observers who would answer "yes" to both these apparently contradictory questions.

For the most valid criticism of the House Special Committee on un-American activities, under chairmanship of Rep. Martin Dies (D) of Texas, is that its one-sided and comparatively irresponsible "smearing" methods of investigation are themselves an affront and a danger to those traditions of Americanism and fair play embodied in the Bill of Rights.

A Popular Committee

At the same time, the most candid critics of the Committee freely admit that it is extremely popular with public opinion in the United States, too popular to be attacked politically, and that it is popular because it has done, against considerable resistance and however bunglingly, a job that needed badly to be done in publicizing the sources and apparent strengths of forces that were abusing the privileges of Democracy to attempt an overthrow of the Government.

The report of the Committee to Congress at the opening of the current session recounted an impressive list of asserted results. It claimed to have been an important factor in:

- (1) The bringing to trial of Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, who was sent to prison on conviction of mishandling funds of his own organization;
- (2) The indictment of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, and William Weiner, Party Treasurer, on charges of falsifying American passports;
- (3) The disappearance from

view of William Dudley Pelley, leader of the "Silver Shirt" organization, rather than appear before the Committee or before a North Carolina court which has cited him for violation of a parole.

Request for Funds

With this and with the listing of a large number of other allegedly dangerous groups, Congressman Dies clearly believes the Committee has justified its request for continuation another year and for an even larger appropriation than it previously has had, possibly up to \$150,000 compared to the \$25,000 with which it started out. The report asserts that the Communist Party in the United States is but an arm of the Russian Government and that the American League for Peace and Democracy, the American Student Union, and other groups are but "fronts" for it. On the other wing, the report avers that George E. Deatherage, Commander of the Knights of the White Camellia, Gerald B. Winrod, James True and others undertook to form an American nationalist confederation, the emblem of which would be a swastika.

The task of fulminating against these two wings, extreme right and extreme left, at the same time, was greatly simplified for Mr. Dies by the Hitler-Stalin pact. In his recent radio broadcast from his home city of Orange, Texas, he sounded the tocsin of virtually a religious

Read On—

Martin Dies of Texas—By Frederick R. Barkley, Current History, Dec., 1939.
Case History of a Red Hunt—By T. R. B., The New Republic, Dec. 6, 1939.
The Dies Committee—By Walter Lippmann in the New York Herald Tribune, Jan. 11, 1940.
Insidious Wiles of Foreign Influence—An address by Martin Dies, Vital Speeches of the Day, Dec. 15, 1939.
The Challenge to Democracy—An address by Martin Dies, Vital Speeches of the Day, Oct. 1, 1939.
Report of Dies Committee to Congress—The New York Times, Jan. 4, 1940.

crusade against them both on the grounds of atheism and paganism.

In the earlier activities of the Dies Committee its activities seemed centered almost entirely on the Communists and alleged Communist sympathizers, drawing many left-wing liberals under its stigma with little opportunity to defend their reputations. At one time it was charged with being used as a political instrument of conservatives, when its investigation of sit-down strikes in Michigan was said to have defeated Gov. Frank Murphy for re-election. More recently the Committee was thrown into a great flurry when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt appeared with members of the American Youth Congress whom she considered to have been unjustly treated.

A Dubious Theory

The Committee has conducted itself as a sort of open grand jury with little regard for rules of evidence. After a year and a half of studies it has no recommendations to offer for legislation—usually the justification of a Congressional investigation—though it has always been interested in headlines. Walter Lippmann, who agrees that the menace exposed by the Committee is deadly serious, says, "There is no doubt that the procedure of the Dies Committee is itself a violation of American morality: it is a pillory in which reputations are ruined, often without legal proof and always without the safeguards that protect the ordinary criminals."

The undoubtedly strong public sentiment which endorses the Dies Committee is based upon the always dubious theory that the end justifies the means. The end, the maintenance of the American system, is unquestionably of paramount importance. Yet many commentators are hoping that the means—the Committee and its staff—may be improved before it in turn endangers the traditions it was established to defend.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

The Meteoric Rise of Martin Dies

In the spring of 1938 Martin Dies was just "another obscure Southern Congressman." Today his name is familiar to all who discuss national politics; and that includes almost everybody in the 48 states. His success as an investigator of un-American activities has been, in some respects, phenomenal.

Early Background

Martin Dies was born in Colorado, Texas, not long after the turn of the century. He grew up to be a student at Wesley College from which he transferred to the University of Texas. From there he moved to Washington, D. C., and attended National University, where he was awarded the degree Bachelor of Laws. He returned to Texas and married Myrtle M. Adams. They now have two children. Mr. Dies began practice at Marshall, Texas, and two years later, 1922, moved to Orange, where he has lived since. He is now senior member of the firm Dies, Stephenson & Dies. He is a Democrat.

In Washington

Martin Dies became a member of the 72nd Congress in 1931. In the Capitol he was not long in winning a mark of distinction. In 1936 he was appointed to the important House Rules Committee.

On the Rules Committee

As a member of this most powerful of House Committees, Martin Dies became more active. Within a period of three years he proposed to Congress that

it probe no less than seven different subjects. He was interested in whether or not the New Deal had restricted freedom of the press—but Congress was not. He suggested Congress find out whether or not it was true that Government officials who resigned were given lucrative jobs of a private nature. Congress did not seem interested. He suggested probes of sit-down strikes, the American Bund camps, the sugar lobby. Finally, in 1938, he proposed that Congress check up on Secretary Ickes' charge that 60 families control the United States. But again Congress failed to respond. Then came his move to investigate un-American activities—and Congress yielded.

General Background

Martin Dies was one of the first, it not the first, members of Congress to attack sit-down strikes. At the time, it was rumored in the cloak rooms that he did so with the support of Vice-President Garner. At any rate he gained attention and prestige. His chief legislative proposals have been various bills directed to deporting aliens. In 1935 Mr. Dies said 6,000,000 aliens should be deported to solve America's unemployment problem. In 1939, at the close of his second year of investigating un-American activities, Mr. Dies stated that if Congress should permit his committee to continue its investigations it would result in the "deportation of no less than 7,000,000 aliens employed in American industries while Americans go without employment."

Roland Sawyer

Less Than 1 Per Cent In U. S. Called Radical

With the Dies Committee carrying on investigations for over a year into Communist, Fascist and Nazi activities, these movements have been treated to considerable fanfare and publicity. Now the question is, how extensive have subversive movements been in the United States?

The official reply of the Dies Committee contained in its 15,000-word report to Congress is most encouraging: "One of the greatest facts of all that should be recorded . . . is that, on the basis of evidence presented to the committee, not over 1,000,000 people in the United States can be said to have been seriously affected by these essentially foreign or un-American activities."

"That leaves about 131,000,000 Americans who in spite of the efforts of Nazis, Fascists, Communists, self-styled saviors of America and all the rest—and in spite of the suffering and distress of 10 years of unemployment and depression—are still sound and loyal to American institutions and the democratic way of life . . ."

'Front Organizations'

The list of organizations in the United States which the Dies Committee in its unanimous report to Congress "finds are properly classified as 'front organizations' of the Communist Party are as follows:

- American League for Peace and Democracy.
- International Workers Order.
- American Student Union.
- Friends of the Soviet Union.
- National Negro Congress.
- Southern Negro Youth Congress.
- League of American Writers.
- The Workers Alliance.
- Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign.
- North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.
- Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
- International Labor Defense.

The American Youth Congress is not included in this list. When it was called before the Dies Committee Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt attended the hearings and entertained some members of the group at lunch in the White House.

C. I. O. Exonerated By Dies Report

For intervals of several days during the Dies investigation headlines in American newspapers—on the basis of testimony given—linked the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and some of its leaders, with the Communist Party. One of the criticisms of the Dies Committee was that its testimony placed undue emphasis upon Communism in the C. I. O.

Here is the official, unanimous statement of the Dies Committee on this matter in its report to Congress, Jan. 3:

"It is unmistakably clear that the overwhelming majority of the members of the C. I. O., as well as the president, are not Communists or Communist sympathizers, but sincere American workers seeking to improve their lot in life in perfectly legitimate American fashion."

The report goes on to state that out of 48 unions in the C. I. O., the leadership "of some 10 or 12" is "more than tinged" with communism. In the rank and file membership of the C. I. O. unions the proportion of Communists and Communist sympathizers "is very small indeed." And the report adds, "It is a matter of record that most of its (C. I. O.) largest organizations are free of any Communist control, or even serious influence."

The report names the following C. I. O. unions as having "Communist leadership entrenched" in their organizations:

- National Maritime Union.
- United Cannery, Packing and Allied Workers.
- Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.
- Fur Workers International Union.
- International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.
- Transport Workers Union.
- United Office and Professional Workers Union.
- American Communications Association.
- United Electrical, Radio and Mechanical Workers of America.
- United Furniture Workers of America.

Mr. Dies' report states that what is most dangerous about Communist influence in labor organizations is the "foreign control over Communist party members which might in time of stress lead to sabotage and to espionage, and the Communist rule-or-ruin policy so disruptive to labor organizations themselves."

And the committee adds "its emphatic belief that a strong, vigorous labor movement is an element of strength in the life of our democracy."

Washington Sideglances

Chauffeur's view of politics—The White House must stay white and clean—Grapefruit speak for the Texan—President and motorcycles—Murphy gets an assignment—Forgotten ships.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Grafted? A certain presidential candidate gets a good deal of relaxation after a hard day's work by riding home in the front seat with his chauffeur-butler, and getting his slant on public affairs.

The other day, one of the candidate's friends asked the chauffeur if his chief was going to be the next President.

"Well," replied the sage, "he ain't agoin' to run, but they may graft him."

White Housekeeping: President Roosevelt has demanded that all Government agencies cut their budgets to the bone for this, a Presidential year. All but the White House, that is. The new independent offices bill discloses an increased appropriation for running the mansion—from \$146,000 to \$152,000.

Mr. Roosevelt wants to leave the White House as white as he found it, so it will get its regular coat of paint next summer, economy or no economy. Also, the Roosevelts have put on a new kitchen maid, making four instead of three, and have switched one of their laborers from half time to full time.

Who, indeed? The most oft-asked question in the Capital these days is, "Who's your choice for President?"

Newsman sprung it on Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Chairman, at a press conference the other day.

"You mean my second choice?" corrected the nimble-minded Texan who recently dispatched gift crates of Texas pink grapefruit to political writers and other influential Washingtonians.

Guiltily Look: President Roosevelt especially likes jokes when they are on himself.

He leaned back in his chair and roared when a guest recently told him a true story involving him.

A Negro laborer was standing on Pennsylvania Avenue as the President's car sped by. "Who's dat?" he asked a woman standing near him. She replied it was President Roosevelt.

"Who all dem men on motorcycles?" the Negro wanted to know.

"Why, they're policemen," replied the woman.

"What he done?" asked the Negro.

And: Speaking of motorcycle escorts, a little boy from Boston was on his first visit to Washington, during the course of which

the President, riding along the street with motorcycle escort as forementioned, was pointed out to him. The little boy returned to Boston and proudly told his friends all about it. "Yes," he said, "I saw President Roosevelt. There he was riding right along on a motorcycle!" It took a long time for this practical vision of hero worship to disappear from the small boy's slightly confused memory.

Gentle Reminder: "I have one piece of advice," said Senator Henry F. Ashurst, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to Frank Murphy, newly named Supreme Court Justice, as the Committee approved Mr. Murphy's nomination.

"You are a great speaker, but from now on you can talk about only two things—art and the weather."

Ghost Fleet: Four "ghost" ships, once the pride of the German merchant marine, but rusting for many years in a "concentration camp" off Solomon's Island, the Capital's favorite Chesapeake Bay fishing rendezvous, are before the public again because of the new war and the high price of steel.

The Monticello and the America—formerly the Kaiser Wilhelm II and the America—and the George Washington were Hamburg-America liners in days prior to the World War. A fourth, the Mt. Vernon, was the Kaiser's yacht. Kronprinzessin Cecile, it was the George Washington that carried President and Mrs. Wilson to France for the Peace Conference.

The Government is offering the ghost ships for sale, but they can't go back to their homeland, for "bids submitted in behalf of belligerent nations, says the Government advertisement, will not be considered."

Rail Plot Bared In London Press

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain's 600,000 railway workers were reported ordered on the alert Jan. 17 for acts of sabotage against the nation's lines.

The vast "detective" system was understood to have been set up as the Daily Mail and Daily Herald reported that a plot by the German Intelligence Service to cripple the nation's railway network had been discovered.

The Daily Mail said the plot was aimed at public works and bridges. No arrests have been announced.

Diplomats Mark Franklin Anniversary



Gladye Miller

Statue of Benjamin Franklin in Franklin Institute Rotunda

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A distinguished company of foreign envoys paid homage Jan. 17 to the vision and ideals of Benjamin Franklin.

Latin-American diplomats, guests of United States advertising men, were on hand for the climactic event of Philadelphia's tribute to its most illustrious citizen on the 234th anniversary of his birth.

They were to witness the award of the Poor Richard Gold Medal of Achievement to Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, for his work in fostering better relations among the republics of the Western Hemisphere. Manifesting his country's admiration for the far-

sighted statesmanship of Franklin when his name was a byword in the courts of Europe, Rene Doyne de Saint Quentin, French Ambassador to the United States, joined in ceremonies opening the bicentennial of the University of Pennsylvania, which "Poor Richard" helped establish.

Spacious Franklin Institute, a monument to the man of genius, held open house for representatives of the many societies stemming directly or in part from his exploits.

The birthday celebration began with the placing of wreaths from President Roosevelt and others on Franklin's grave in Old Christ Church Cemetery.

Ohio New Deal For Roosevelt Again in 1940

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 17 (AP)—Third-term backing for President Roosevelt came today from politically-pivotal Ohio's Democrats—the first State organization to make such a move.

Delegates being lined up for the Democratic presidential convention will be required to support Mr. Roosevelt for renomination and be "in accord" with the New Deal, State Chairman Arthur L. Limbach announced here yesterday.

While pro-New Deal State organization leaders previously expressed hope the President would seek another term, there had been no indication the delegation would be instructed specifically how to cast Ohio's 52 important votes.

Delegates nominally will be pledged to Senator Vic Donahey as a "favorite son"—primarily.

meet state election law requirements—but Mr. Limbach said that should the first ballot trend go strongly for Mr. Roosevelt Ohio would cast its vote as a unit for him.

Mr. Limbach anticipates, however, that President Roosevelt will decline renomination and then will outline a pattern for a successor that will fit into Associate Justice William C. Douglas, youngest member of the United States Supreme Court.

The delegates will be required to sign a pledge reading, "I am in accord with and will support the New Deal," Mr. Limbach said, thus virtually assuring Ohio backing for any presidential successor designated by Mr. Roosevelt. Delegates will be elected in the May 14 primary.

Chief Democrat omitted from a tentative list of at-large delegates was former Gov. Martin L. Davey. Frequently at odds with the Roosevelt Administration during his 1935-38 term, Mr. Davey, it was understood, failed to get the approval of Senator Donahey.

Written sanction must be given in Ohio for delegates' candidacies, this being one of the reasons for the "favorite son" method of backing presidential aspirants.

Ohio Republicans have agreed to support a "favorite son," Senator Robert A. Taft.

Johnson Is Sad

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson declares he's "sorry to say" that President Roosevelt will be re-elected for a third term following "a crown of gold" nomination speech.

The fiery administrator of the defunct NRA also predicted during a question-and-answer period last night at the annual dinner of the Philadelphia Merchants Association that Vice-President Garner would soon announce his retirement as a presidential candidate.

"And then," General Johnson continued, "a crown of gold speech will be made by some orator and Roosevelt will be nominated by acclamation and elected by all the dissident and subsidized groups in the United States—I'm sorry to say."

Hitler's Gift Car On Way to Franco

BARCELONA, Spain (AP)—An armored car, gift of Adolf Hitler to Generalissimo Francisco Franco, arrived here Jan. 16 on the steamer Castillo Puyo.

The steamer was halted on the high seas by a French warship which, however, permitted her to proceed.

Landon Accuses Roosevelt Of 'Tricky' Debt Methods

BALDWIN, Kan., Jan. 17 (AP)—All M. Landon said yesterday that "President Roosevelt has evaded the statutory debt limit by phoney bookkeeping and use of emergency powers granted him to use the borrowing facilities of the numerous federal corporations."

In an address prepared for the Young Republican Club of Baker University, the 1936 Republican presidential nominee asserted the Administration's financial policies have led the nation into a "precarious fiscal situation."

In addition to the visible debt of \$41,942,000,000, the former Kansas Governor said, guaranteed obligations of the Government totaled \$5,621,000,000 on Dec. 31, rising indebtedness against the people to \$47,563,000,000 or \$2,563,000,000 above the statutory limit.

The President's budget sent to Congress last week was "the trickiest of any he has yet submitted," Mr. Landon declared, adding:

"He simply figured out a way to avoid the appearance of too much deficit, then passed the buck to Congress. . . . (He) used \$400,000,000 of new taxes just as if he already had it and knowing full well that Congress would hesitate a long time before saddling any additional taxes on the country. . . ."

"If Congress doesn't vote the new taxes or raise the debt limit, the President knows what he can do under his emergency powers. First, he can authorize issuance of \$1,369,000,000 of silver certificates backed by the silver reserve in the United States Treasury. Then he has authority to issue \$3,000,000,000 worth of greenbacks. . . . Then he can borrow \$50,000,000 or any part of it that might be needed from the federal agencies and thus detour the Treasury bookkeeping. This funny bookkeeping system will put off the day of reckoning until after the election. . . ."

"The budget cannot be balanced in a year. It takes time. . . . What we must have is a President who will not raise the debt limit by tricky methods."

Bridges at Forum

FULTON, Mo., Jan. 17 (AP)—This nation has committed a crime against its unemployed thousands, United States Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire told a college men's political forum last night.

"Our crime . . . has been not that we failed to render them aid," he said, "but that we have failed to enable them, through a revival of our system of economy, to regain the independence of working for themselves in private industry."

Senator Bridges, a presidential possibility, delivered one of a series of eight political talks at Westminster College here.

"We believe the worker has a right to decent wages, hours, work-

Big Radio Networks To Re-sign Musicians

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Musicians employed by the two major radio networks will continue work without interruption despite failure of the companies to renew a union contract expiring Jan. 17, Joseph Weber, President of the American Federation of Musicians, said Jan. 16.

Mr. Weber, here attending the semi-annual meeting of the Federation's Executive Board, said he anticipated a contract would be re-signed soon with National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System representatives, governing conditions of employment.

The networks, as far as the key stations and managed and operated stations are concerned, Mr. Weber explained, have agreed to maintain the same level of employment as now exists. However, he added, the affiliated stations are to be free to do as they see fit, dealing with the union individually.

Tight Overshoes End In Missourian's Ease

SEDALIA, Mo. (AP)—A Sedalia businessman is wearing house-slippers in his office. He purchased a pair of overshoes but when he got them on he discovered he couldn't remove them without taking off the shoes at the same time. He just doffs both and settles down to solid comfort at his desk.

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The enthusiasm of 1940 Pontiac owners exceeds anything in history. Pontiac has been known for years as America's best recommended car. Read what five owners of Old Pontiac recently wrote:

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Sheppard Sees Liquor Flood Sapping Nation's Efficiency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—"We cannot continue to pour nearly 2,000,000,000 gallons of alcoholic drink every year into the veins of our democracy and expect it to retain the vigor and efficiency so vitally needed in these critical times, Senator Morris Sheppard, sponsor of the Prohibition Amendment, told the Senate on the twentieth anniversary of that now defunct Amendment.

"What alcohol needs," declared the Texas Senator, "is another torpedo from the food ship Constitution of the United States."

Should the United States take Senator Sheppard's advice, it would be following the example of at least half a dozen European nations, shown in an Anti-Saloon League survey to have tightened liquor control in the present crisis.

Finland Curbs Sale
In Finland, as soon as general mobilization was decreed, the sale of alcohol was forbidden in the shops of the monopoly and in many restaurants. Sweden and Denmark have increased taxes on alcoholic drinks.

The war budget adopted by the British Parliament raises considerably the taxes on alcohol and in several parts of the Empire public houses are being closed earlier. Aroused by frequent blackout accidents some temperance societies have launched a movement for total abstinence during the war.

In Germany, various measures have been taken to increase revenue and decrease alcoholic consumption.

"At a time when democracy is being upheld as an ideal before the world it is well to consider the relationship of a protected and promoted liquor traffic to political corruption," Senator Sheppard told his colleagues. "The will of the people," he declared, "is too often dominated by those whose power is derived from a commercialized traffic in intoxicating liquors."

Solution Pointed Out
"The ultimate solution of the liquor problem," he said, "is the restoration of an attitude and policy of government that completely withdraws the sanction of government from the liquor trade."

Mr. Sheppard's annual review of liquor conditions included the following statements:

That the number of retail outlets for beverage alcohol today is estimated at over 400,000 compared with 200,000 in 1936 and 177,791 before national prohibition.

That inventories of whiskey in bond in the last fiscal year reached an all-time high of ap-

Army Recruiting Hailed as Success

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, reported Jan. 17 that more than 92,000 men had joined the Regular Army since July 1 in a recruiting campaign which he termed "an amazing success." The total set a new peacetime record.

The Army's enlisted strength on Jan. 15 was 223,000, only 4,000 short of the goal set by President Roosevelt's emergency order of last September. The War Department predicted the drive would be completed early next month.

Secretary Woodring said the Army was pleased particularly with the "fine type" of recruits, "in character, physique, and education." Those with at least a high school education were sought for three-year enlistments.

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Finns Get Reds' New Guns and Tanks

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AT THE SUOMUSSALMI FRONT, Finland, Jan. 17.—The present absence of movement on the Finnish front is partly explained by the enormous captures of heavy mechanized equipment by the Finns in the recent defeat of the 163rd and 44th Soviet divisions and the impossibility of the Soviet replacing these losses under winter conditions.

It must have taken months to transport such quantities of material to the Finnish border across the trackless scores of miles from the nearest railway station—and that alone is evidence that the Soviets had planned their attack on Finland long before hostilities actually began.

These great losses of equipment mean that no early advance can be organized, even though the Russians appear still to have several thousand men in this sector—pushed back, as they have been onto Soviet territory. This was probably the Russians' main line of offensive, and as far as one can judge at present they are likely to be stagnated here for a matter of months.

Stream of Booty Trucks
As we drove east along the Suomussalmi Road our car was constantly crowded into the ditch by a procession of huge Army trucks laden with war spoils—guns of every description from howitzers to machine guns and rifles—sometimes with a heavy field piece in tow. Other trucks were charged with explosives and ammunition.

At intervals Soviet tanks roared past us with grinning Finnish soldier boys in them.

Finnish salvage crews have been working day and night for a week cataloguing and removing the captured equipment whose value runs into several hundred million marks.

The Finns expect to make good use of the artillery and anti-aircraft which are the latest models and in excellent condition. Many pieces have never been fired.

What a Russian Wrote
I found one partial explanation for this in the unfinished letter of a Russian artillery lieutenant who wrote on the eve of the fatal attack:

"In this wilderness of lakes and forests the enemy seems everywhere and nowhere. Our information service is insufficient. Consequently though we have good guns and plenty of ammunition, we don't know where to shoot. Then when the Finns start pounding us we can't come out above ground."

The Finns indeed knew every Russian position which is shown by the results.

Important Sector
The amount and quality of the captured war material shows the importance attached by the Red Command to this sector and the intended scale of operation.

Suomussalmi lies in Finland's narrowest part—the so-called waist line—where the distance from the Soviet frontier to the Gulf of Bothnia is scarcely 150

Finns Get \$5,000 From Shy Donor

By the Associated Press
London, Jan. 17.—An elderly man visited Minister G. A. Gripenberg at the Finnish Legation today and gave him \$5,000 in cash to help Finland, but left without disclosing his identity.

miles. The Russians had concentrated crack men and equipment here in a drive to cut Finland in two and sever the land communication with Sweden.

Among the trophies which the Finns captured were huge coarse portraits of Joseph Stalin, Premier Vyacheslav Molotov, and other high Soviet officials, banners and streamers with all the stock Bolshevik slogans translated into Finnish, all of which was intended for decorating buildings in Finnish towns after the Soviet Army's triumphal entry. These decorations together with the Red divisional and regimental battle flags are now hanging in Finnish Staff Headquarters.

War in Russia

By the Associated Press
Finland's ski troops have forced the Russian Army on the central front from its early December positions nearly 20 miles within Finland to a line five to 10 miles inside Russia.

The Finns likewise have established outposts on Soviet soil. Although Finnish ski patrols regularly are penetrating into the Russian lines to reconnoiter, this is the only "front" on Russian territory.

British Admiralty Reports 108 Missing on Submarines

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that a total of 108 officers and men were missing aboard three British submarines lost of which was announced yesterday, but indicated that the fatality list may be less since Germany had reported some of them rescued.

The submarines and their complements were listed as follows: Seahorse, five officers and 34 men; Undine, four officers and 26 men; Starfish, five officers and 34 men.

The communiqué listed the names of 14 officers and 94 men missing.

Commanders of the three vessels were Lieut. Commander A. S. Jackson of the Undine, Lieut. D. S. Massy-Dawson of the Seahorse, and Lieut. T. A. Turner of the Starfish.

Vessel Beached

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The British freighter Gracia, 5,642-ton, was damaged in the Irish Sea today by an explosion an hour after she had left a northwest England port. She was beached.

The crew of 60 was rescued by

Meanwhile Norway and Sweden, desiring to emphasize their neutrality, have issued formal denials that Great Britain had offered to guarantee their integrity.

Reports from Germany have insisted that the Western Allies were attempting to gain a foothold in Scandinavia for an attack against the Reich.

The German view, consequently, was that any such guarantee would compromise the neutrality of the Northern States.

The specific denials followed upon press dispatches from London stating British offers of a guarantee had been made, and came after Russian protests declaring that Norway and Sweden were sending men and supplies to Finland and were permitting anti-Russian press campaigns.

These charges, and Russian dissatisfaction with the Swedish and Norwegian replies to the protest, have increased the strain of relations between Russia and the Scandinavian countries and have made the latter all the more anxious to keep their neutrality before the public.

U. S. Observers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Army assigned two officers to Helsinki, Finland, today to serve as military attachés and report on land and air developments in the Russo-Finnish undeclared war.

Maj. George E. Huthstetter, now on duty at Riga, Latvia, was ordered to serve as military attaché for Finland as well as Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, and Capt. Robert M. Losey, Air Corps officer on duty in Washington, was ordered to Helsinki as assistant for military and air affairs.

British Admiralty Reports 108 Missing on Submarines

another vessel. The Gracia is operated by the Donaldson Line.

At the same time it was reported that an Italian freighter collided with a lightship and another Italian ship ran aground off the Kent coast, Southeast England, during a blizzard last night.

No fatalities were sustained. The Italian freighter Ernani, 6,619 tons, rammed the lightship Brake. The lightship remained afloat, but was badly damaged and the Ramsgate lifeboat took off her crew.

Nearby, the Italian freighter Premuda, 4,427-ton, ran aground and lifeboats from Walmer, Ramsgate, and Margate rescued her crew of 30.

Crew Departs

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Fifty-seven crew members of the scuttled German liner Columbus sail directly for home on the Italian liner Rex today, while 512 others continued a trip halfway around the world to reach Germany.

Those leaving today were non-combatants—boys, stewardesses, and men beyond military age. The others left Sunday via train to California, thence across the Pacific, Asia, and Soviet Russia.

She Chants 'Fares Please'



Keynotes

British Bus Conductor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England.—Small boys think a ticket-puncher and a peaked cap make a bus conductor, but 20 young women who reported recently at the Transport Department Conductors' School here, found there was more to this "Fares Please" business than just punching tickets.

For three days they had an intensive course of six sessions daily to learn the necessary regulations, fare stages and schedules, rules of traffic signals, and so forth. This is the first batch of women bus and tram conductors to do wartime duty in this city.

Picture shows a girl conductor at the School learning how to signal to following traffic.

American Trade Unions Join In Drive for Finnish Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—More than 50 trade union leaders are today enrolled in the drive for Finnish relief following a luncheon addressed by Herbert Hoover, Mayor La Guardia and Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday.

Mr. Hoover said he was confident they would win the support of American wage earners, inasmuch as 500,000 Americans of modest means already had made contributions of \$1 or less to the fund. He described the hardships of the Finnish refugees, asserting that lack of the rudimentary needs of subsistence prevailed among hundreds of thousands of civilians there.

The situation was rendered increasingly acute, Mr. Hoover said, by the sea blockade which prevented Finland from importing basic supplies which normally amounted to 40 per cent of her consumption.

Mayor La Guardia said Americans need have no fear of endangering their neutrality in helping the Finnish people, since no question of neutrality was involved when a large nation carried out an unprovoked attack against a small nation.

He called for wide moral and financial support by American labor of a people who "are far ahead in education and the social re-

Roosevelt Fight on Aggression Wins Praise in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—There was one phrase in President Roosevelt's Message to Congress which appealed especially to South Americans. It was his warning that "there is a vast difference between keeping out of war and pretending that this war is none of our business." This was extensively quoted and studiously examined.

While this phrase was addressed to isolationists at home, it was given general significance here. The majority of southerners contend there is a difference between juridical and moral neutrality and that it is possible to maintain the former while simultaneously giving plain indication of moral inclinations—toward a cause rather than to a side. In the words of one commentator, South America will be neutral but not quiet.

Economics Force Risk
The failure of American trade pact negotiations with Argentina and Uruguay is cited as proof that, however much South America concentrates on neutrality maintenance, it cannot avoid expanding its contacts with Europe. At this moment there is a certain enthusiasm in boosting this trans-Atlantic trade with a parallel determination, strengthened by recent events, to avoid embroilment in the war.

Hard economics force the risk to be taken, however.

No American presidential messages, in peace or war, have stirred

Britain Jumps Crisis Threat Over Changes

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 17.—While no precise answer to the riddle of Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha's dismissal from the War Office emerged from the Parliamentary debate, the Commons has accepted Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's refusal to divulge the reasons of the Cabinet shuffle and has resigned itself to the attitude that personal questions must be subordinated to the paramount task of winning the war.

Mr. Hore-Belisha himself is highly praised today for the dignity and restraint of his Commons statement, which is felt to have left the door open for his return to office some time in the future. The former War Chief allowed himself one intriguing note of criticism when he said, "It did not occur to me that we were making an army too democratic to fight for democracy."

Army Policy Stays Same
But the Premier appeared to counter the suggestion behind this remark when he declared there is no intention of changing the Army policy and that in any case the reforms instituted by Mr. Hore-Belisha had been approved by the Cabinet.

Mr. Chamberlain furthermore denied that Mr. Hore-Belisha's dismissal was due to any battle with "brass hats" or to any pressure from Army chiefs or their friends. Later in the debate he also denied there had been any prejudice against Mr. Hore-Belisha because he was a Jew.

Heckling
While the Opposition backbenchers subjected Mr. Chamberlain to repeated interruptions, their cry comments seemed directed more at embarrassing him than defending Mr. Hore-Belisha.

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Labor member, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal, took the line that although they would like to hear more about what Mr. Chamberlain termed the "difficulties arising out of the very great qualities of Mr. Hore-Belisha," they were more concerned with the interests of the country than personal squabbles.

After paying tribute to Mr. Belisha's achievements at the War Office, Mr. Attlee added it would be ridiculous to suggest that he alone was responsible.

Credit Where Due
Assisting him, Mr. Attlee said, were the force of public opinion, the Commons, the co-operation of many distinguished soldiers who recognized the need for moving with the times, and finally the co-operation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was an extraordinary advantage.

Mr. Attlee especially welcomed Mr. Chamberlain's assurance there had been no question of dictation from the Army. "We could not do a greater disservice at this time than in trying to set up some kind of general opposition between politicians and soldiers," he said.

Press Handling Criticized
The Labor leader then turned to the question of newspaper pressure, and the Commons left no doubt it strongly backed Mr. Attlee's condemnation of the sensational way in which the Hore-Belisha situation was handled in some sections of the press.

Both Mr. Attlee and Sir Archibald tended to direct their criticism less against the ousting of Mr. Hore-Belisha than against the Prime Minister's "failure" to reorganize the Cabinet generally for a more energetic effort.

In the same connection today's Liberal Manchester Guardian says:

"Mr. Chamberlain was quite right in saying that every Prime Minister ought from time to time to revise the allocation of offices in the Government and consider in what ways it can be improved. In that direction Mr. Chamberlain has a large field open to him, and it was partly because he made next to no use of his opportunity that public opinion rightly considered the change at the War Office could not be accepted as a routine matter."

Long Still Leads in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 17 (AP)—Democratic gubernatorial primary returns drifting in from rural parishes today whittled down a substantial lead built up in New Orleans yesterday by Gov. Earl K. Long seeking to continue in power the political dynasty founded by his brother, Huey.

It was indicated the combined vote of the four "reform" candidates would make a second primary necessary on Feb. 20. The 12-year-old dictatorship never before has had to go into a runoff election.

In second place, well behind Governor Long, was Sam Jones, Lake Charles attorney, who was being challenged for the runoff position by State Senator James A. Noe, former Long lieutenant who broke with the Administration after Huey's passing. James H. Morrison, Hammond attorney, was fourth, and Vincent Moseley, Opelousas attorney, fifth.

The state-wide vote at 10 a. m. (Central Standard Time) showed that 585 precincts of the 1,703 in the State—this included all but four of the 281 precincts in New Orleans—gave Long 90,965, Jones 56,503, Noe 41,333, Morrison 11,164, and Moseley 2,579.

A total of 328 rural precincts gave Long 22,054, Jones 21,925, Noe 14,450, Morrison 4,590, and Moseley 1,948.

In New Orleans votes in 247 of the 281 precincts were Long 68,911, Jones 34,578, Noe 26,883, Morrison 6,574 and Moseley 631.

The three leading candidates

Care of Polish Exiles Bar Against Bolshevism

By Ann Cardwell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania.—Care of the Polish refugees in the 18 main civilian centers and the three large Army camps in Bucharest is being undertaken not only to give the ill-fated exiles a means of subsistence, but also to keep this mass of homeless humanity from turning to Bolshevism as a consequence of the world's indifference to their fate.

While the American Commission for Polish Relief has for some time been working with the 18 civilian centers and their 14 branches, the problem of helping the 13,000 interned troops is only just being entered upon at the earnest request of the Rumanian Vice Minister for War.

Work on Slim Margin
The civilian centers, however, are in full working order. They are furnished with funds supplied partly by the American Commission, partly by similar British organizations, and for the rest by the Polish Government in exile and the Bank of Poland.

These funds provide an allowance amounting to 100 lei (about 25 cents) weekly for food and shelter, granted to each adult refugee.

Since in most places the American Commission has opened a kitchen and dining-room, simple nourishing dinners are served at the lowest possible price—15 or 20 lei. Refugees able to pay their own expenses are expected to do so, which is the more necessary in that the 100 lei is by no means regularly paid. Credit is given in cases where there are no funds, so that no one is allowed to starve.

Social Center
The Polish director of each center arranges a social center, where a varied program of activities is carried on, including concerts, lectures, language courses, kindergarten, sewing, clothes repairing, shoe repairing, tailoring, barbering.

Sometimes there is a radio—they all beg for the news—and now there are regular mimeographed summaries of press news sent out daily from the central headquarters in Bucharest. There are games, such as checkers and chess.

Each director serves as adviser and counselor to all who come to him. These men who are serving as directors are themselves refugees, doing this as a part of the service they can now render to their country and their countrymen. Their salaries play no part whatever, as they are only on the subsistence level.

All of these men are men who have been interested in social work in the past, though not all have had special preparation. Some came to this task prepared only by the intensive two days' training course held in Bucharest before the directors were sent into the provinces. But they came with hearts in the work, and they have made good. In most cases they have become not only the director of the center but the leading man in the Polish community.

These communities are now living in hope of a new day, in the meantime turning the present to good account. It is amazing to see how much a courageous, cheerful,

resourceful leader can do in a discouraged, disheartened group if he has a few American dollars behind him. He can save several hundred or a thousand people from living in despair.

Self-Help Revives
Self-help is encouraged: imagination and ingenuity get to work; and the refugees become busy, normal people instead of human flotsam and jetsam.

In one center, for example, the refugee colony was raising pigs. They had decided that it was wasteful to throw away the refuse from the kitchen and had acquired eight pigs to dispose of it.

Another center had bought a sewing machine, which had more than paid for itself already, besides giving women occupation.

Hand workmen and skilled artisans are as busy as ever they were in their own shops in Poland.

In Bucharest there is splendid organization. Every person's records are carefully examined and only the deserving are received. The feeding, except breakfast, is done in the Rumanian Y. W. C. A. rooms, where 600 to 800 diners are served each day and some 400 suppers, the Rumanian Y. W. C. A. doing the work and the American Commission supplying the funds.

"New" Shoes for Old
The shoe shop in Bucharest is a very busy place. There the customers are as busy as ever they were in their own shops in Poland. In Bucharest there is splendid organization. Every person's records are carefully examined and only the deserving are received. The feeding, except breakfast, is done in the Rumanian Y. W. C. A. rooms, where 600 to 800 diners are served each day and some 400 suppers, the Rumanian Y. W. C. A. doing the work and the American Commission supplying the funds.

Laundry is done in two days' time. No man is given a bed unless he has clean clothing. If his is soiled, it goes to the laundry and he is loaned fresh things. A tailor will take his clothes and clean and repair them for him. And so the man who comes in looking like a tramp and feeling like one, goes away three or four days later feeling and looking like a self-respecting citizen.

Similar work is going on in all these Polish centers.

'Depopulation'

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP)—Authorized German sources declared today that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's charges concerning Germany's intentions in Poland were groundless and absurd.

Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons yesterday that Germany apparently was following "a policy of deliberate depopulation" in Poland and singling out intellectual leaders for execution.

The German sources said that "most of Poland's intelligentsia are prisoners of war" and added that about 20,000 Polish officers now "are sitting peacefully in camps"—as prisoners.

The Nazi sources added, however, reprisals for sniping were stern because Germany evaluates the life of the German soldier highly.

"After all, sniping also is punished in Palestine," one spokesman declared.

Reich Says Paris Broke Word Not to Interfere in the East

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP)—Germany officially accused France yesterday of backing down on a promise made after the Munich conference of Sept. '39, 1938, that it would not "stand in the way" of German interests in Eastern Europe.

The German charge was made in an official statement replying to the French Yellow Book which made public documents relating to the genesis of the current war.

The French promise, the statement said, was to have been the basis for a friendship pact.

The statement said that after Munich, when the first partition of Czechoslovakia was arranged, France gave the Reich such a pledge, but in the spring of 1939

deserted that policy "under English influence."

Charges Deception
The communiqué said that "through prejudiced selection of documents, the French Yellow Book seeks to deceive the reader regarding the true sequence of prewar history."

"Thus, for example, an effort is made to convey the impression that France never—even after the Munich meeting—gave the slightest indication that in the future she would be disinterested in Eastern European questions especially affecting Germany."

The statement cited speeches by Senator Aimé Berthod and Premier Edouard Daladier in October, 1938, and documents concerning conversations between German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Georges Bonnet, then French Foreign Minister, in Paris when the German-French friendship agreement was signed.

Also cited were signed reports from the German Ambassador to Paris, Count Johannes von Welczeck.

'Irrefutable Clarity'
"The documents cited show with irrefutable clarity that France in December, 1938, as well as February, 1939, was informed by authoritative German spokesmen regarding Germany's claim to recognition of its living space in Europe and that responsible leaders of French foreign policy agreed France would not stand in the way of these demands," said the communiqué.

"Under English influence France gave up this policy in the spring of 1939. It removed the foundation of the French-German understanding by interfering in Eastern questions which in no way affected French vital interests and gave England assistance in setting loose the war."

'Deportation'

BUDAPEST, Jan. 17 (AP)—A Hungarian Foreign Office spokesman has charged gendarmes of neighboring Slovakia with "illegal deportation" of members of the Hungarian minority. He said an explanation would be asked.

THE CAMERA—Modern Aladdin's Lamp

Latest developments in photography for the amateur have opened up at the click of a shutter great new treasures of enjoyment and beauty. Read about them in these articles written by an expert on the camera and its possibilities, especially for The Christian Science Monitor. He covers (1) Looking for Camera Subjects, (2) Color Photography, (3) Photography Outdoors at Night, (4) "Candid" Photography, (5) The Camera Club, and (6) Equipment and Methods to Use.

6 articles Feb. 5-10, 1940 by Jacob Deschin in

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Allied Loan to Turkey Aims at Balkan Unity

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 17.—The announcement from London and Paris that Britain and France had made loans to Turkey of £42,000,000 and 264,750,000 francs respectively (altogether about \$174,000,000) comes at a moment when the Turkish Government is asking the National Assembly for special wartime powers to insure national defense and the national economy.

At the same time Turkey increased its record defense estimates by about \$20,000,000. The Minister of National Defense said the amount was needed to supplement \$48,000,000 already granted as an extra budget.

The moves indicate the high pressure under which the Balkans are now moving.

No Government has been more active than the Turkish in trying to form a Balkan defense bloc capable of discouraging any advance in that section on the part of Russia or Germany. While the Italian and Hungarian foreign ministers were arranging a defense agreement at Venice earlier in the month, Turkey was keenly watching the proceedings and at the same time attempting to win the good will of Bulgaria, which had caused some alarm by signing a three-year trade agreement with Russia Jan. 6.

Difficulties Are Serious
Turkey's difficulties are serious, for while it has swung almost entirely over to the British side, as evidenced by the way it joined the other Balkan nations in voting for Russia's exclusion from the League Dec. 14, its signing of the mutual assistance pact with Britain and France Oct. 19 has proved a costly move, since it meant the severance of close trade contacts with Germany.

Commodities essential to Turkey, which Germany used to supply have been stopped, and under war conditions Britain has not been able to make good the lack, despite the help of the £16,000,000 credit from Britain to Turkey in June 1938 and a subsequent £9,000,000 credit last June.

Of the total of the new loan, £25,000,000 is to be used exclusively to buy arms and munitions for the Turkish armed forces. The purchases are to be made from France or Britain, both of whom have signed mutual assistance pacts with Turkey.

The remainder of the loans is to be used for liquidating old Turkish indebtedness to the Allies.

France and Britain also have agreed to buy £2,000,000 worth of dried fruits from Turkey yearly for the duration of the war, officials said.

Concerned Over Balkan Unity
Turkey is greatly concerned to establish its economy on a workable basis—a concern shared by its allies—and to effect such unity among the Balkan nations as will keep Russia or Germany from ranging eastward through Turkish territory.

The reported massing of Soviet armed forces on the Iranian-Rumanian frontier of the Caucasus during recent months has caused no little uneasiness to Turkey.

An outlet to the Indian Ocean through the ports on the Persian Gulf has long been an object of Russian diplomacy as to render

it highly probable for the project to come up again at the present time.

No other great empire, it is claimed, has ever been so badly supplied as is that of Russia in the matter of ice-free outlets for sea trade. On the west Moscow feels itself bottled up owing to German naval preponderance in the Baltic. On the south, Turkey, Italy, and Britain control the various narrows through which Russian sea trade must pass in moving via the Dardanelles and Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean. On the south-east all the way from the Caspian Sea to Japan, Russia has no sea outlet whatever except for distant Vladivostok, a port icebound throughout part of almost every winter.

From the Persian Gulf Russia was excluded by the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907.

Russia May Act Now
Russia might well, then, endeavor to take advantage of the present preoccupations of its age-old competitors—Britain, Germany, and Japan.

The road from the Caucasus position to the head of the Persian Gulf is barred to Russia by Turkey and the kingdoms of Iran and Iraq. The Iraq route would cut across Germany's long-projected scheme for an eastward push via the Baghdad Railway.

There also stands in the way Britain's mandatory obligation to protect the integrity of the territories of Iraq.

The route via Iran is closed by the army of the Shah of Iran. Here also British interests are immediately concerned because a Russian naval base in the Persian Gulf would short-circuit Singapore and threaten the whole laboriously built up structure of Britain's communications with India.

During the Turkish-Russian conversations in Moscow, early in October, ominous reports reached political circles here of significant Russian troop concentrations extending from the Turco-Caucasian frontier oil port of Batum, to the Caspian port of Baku directly threatening north-west Iran.

Russia Emulates Nazis
In seeking explanations of such a militant gesture on the part of Russia, Ankara discovered Hitlerist methods. Russia, it is argued, has certain demands to make against Turkey. Perhaps they include a guarantee that no warships of any nationality shall dominate the Dardanelles or that Turkey shall police its influence over the Balkans to the peninsula to voice support of the German peace offensive.

At any rate it is certain that Mr. Saracoglu refused all exaggerated Russian requests. Russia's last card then was a significant display of potential force along the Turkish frontier, and along that of Turkey's friend and neighbor, Iran.

The supposition that there is anything more behind it is extremely reserved. Certainly it has been the centuries-old dream of Czarist imperialism to grope down over the prolific oil wells of Iran and establish a territorial and economic subjugation ending at the Persian Gulf. If Bolshevism cherishes the same dream, Turkey may now remind it significantly of another protective line-up.

Though Turkish, Iranian, Iraqi and Afghan signatories who signed in July 1937, proposed no substantial intervention should invasion threaten any one of them, the article committing them to "mutual consultation in all cases of international conflicts having bearing on their common interests" was considered to suggest tacit understanding that deterrent measures would be invoked to counter any emergency.

Reich Makes Sure of Its Oil
By Supplying Rumanian Arms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Germany, in return for continued shipments of badly needed Rumanian oil, is sending Rumania war implements and supplies which would help that nation combat any aggression in the Balkans.

Authoritative sources disclosed here that the Nazis, despite their war with Great Britain and France, had delivered 70 Heinkel bombing planes, 70 Heinkel pursuit planes, anti-tank guns, and ammunition to the Rumanian Army. Regular, large scale deliveries were continuing, these sources said.

Skoda Making Deliveries
All munitions and equipment contracted for the Rumanian Government with the Skoda arms plant before the outbreak of the European war have been delivered, it was reported, and Germany has pledged deliveries of recently ordered military supplies.

Skoda, one of Europe's largest arms manufacturing plants, was taken over by Germany when the latter occupied Czechoslovakia. In Rumania it is common knowledge that Germany is shipping Diesel engines and periscopes to the Galatz (Rumania) shipbuilding plant. German technical experts there are supervising construction of submarines, under German license, for the Rumanian Navy.

Germany's need of Rumanian oil is so great, it is pointed out by analysts of international affairs, that it is providing equipment and supplies which might be used against Russia, its partner in non-aggression and economic pacts, in order to insure continued oil shipments.

Soviet Russia has never given up its claim to Bessarabia, the Black Sea-bordering area between the Dniester and Pruth rivers, which was awarded to Rumania after the World War and the Bolsheviks' rise to power.

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(1) Swiss village of Albinen. (2) Overlooking roofs in bird's-eye view. (3) Villager who climbs seven ladders daily to get home after work. (4) On the way down.

BERNE—Perched high above the Rhone Valley in the Bernese Alps is a village that can be reached by ladder only. This is Albinen, 4,800 feet above sea level.

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It all goes to prove two things. You can get used to most things, and there's no place like home—or Albinen.

Why Youth Votes Drink Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Reasons why many young folks today have decided never to drink intoxicating liquor are succinctly and interestingly set forth in letters submitted in a contest conducted by the American Business Men's Research Foundation, the winners of which have just been announced.

The first prize winner, 17-year-old Thelma Arnette, of Knoxville, Tenn., said in part: "Alcohol interferes with free association of ideas. So, for my mind's sake, I think I'll never drink intoxicating liquor."

Miss Arnette outlined further why she felt liquor to be harmful to her and why, "as a 'short-cut' to a disgraceful climax" drinking must be avoided "for my work's sake."

"Habit-forming intoxicating liquors," she wrote, "would assail my most sacred inheritance—the inalienable right to life, liberty, and happiness. For they subtract 'life' from years—years' from life."

Miss Arnette received \$25 as her award. Prizes also went to 12 other young people, five boys, and seven girls, in 11 states. Replies came from 42 states, the Canal Zone, and several Canadian provinces.

The Association set out to find "how young America is reacting to temperance education, as well as to liquor propaganda," and asked youth of high school age in the United States and its possessions and Canada to comment in 300 words on one of two subjects: (a) Why I think I will drink alcoholic beverages; and (b) Why I think I may some day drink intoxicating liquors. The Association pointed out that it was sincerely interested in both subjects and would welcome comment on either.

As a matter of fact, one of the 13 prize winners explained in a letter which the Association described as "challenging in its re-

Reds Expelled by French Chamber

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The outlawing of Stalinist Communism as a French political force was completed late last night when the Chamber of Deputies, after an unusually long session, voted to expel from membership in the Chamber all other French legislative bodies of Communists who had not severed connection with the Party by Oct. 28 of last year.

The vote was practically unanimous—521 to 2—the two opposing votes being those of former Communists.

The law now goes to the Senate which is expected to approve. It is difficult to answer with certainty the question of how much strength Communism still possesses in France. At the last election in 1936, the Communists polled 1,500,000 votes and became the fourth strongest party in the Chamber, being especially numerous in the industrial suburbs of Paris.

However, many workers and intellectuals whose antipathy to Fascism made them Communist sympathizers when the Communists posed as the sole uncompromising enemies of Adolf Hitler were disgusted and bewildered by the complete reversal of party policy following Joseph Stalin's agreement with Herr Hitler.

Historical Precedents Recalled
Frenchmen of all classes are traditionally responsive to any appeal to stand together against a foreign enemy and Communists are today discredited in the eyes of many as agents of a hostile foreign power.

Socialist members in the Chamber who ordinarily are quick to resent any infringement of civil liberty all supported exclusion of the Communists, recalling historical precedents in the French Revolution when the convention not only expelled but executed any members suspected of disloyalty.

A Conservative Deputy at last night's session endeavored to connect expulsion of the Communists with a demand for a breach in diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, but Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps, Government spokesman, declined commitment on this question, pointing out that it involved political and military problems, and also that France could not act without consultation with England.

M. Chautemps, who also is Minister of Refugees, declared that military authorities had completed investigation of the 38 former Communist members of the Chamber now held in prison on charges of activities against the State.

Penalties under Article 80 of the Penal Code, which even embrace capital punishment, could be applied, he said, but added that the degree of punishment would depend upon the gravity of the offense.

Lenient Policy Followed

The Chamber, however, has been somewhat lenient with Communist Deputies who have recanted. The original date suggested for a breach with the Party was Oct. 1, but the Chamber adopted an amendment providing a later date with a view to permitting recanted Communists who repudiated allegiance to Moscow between Oct. 1 and 28 to retain membership.

One such man was the mobilized Communist Deputy, Suplice Dewez, well-known miners' leader, who appeared in the Chamber on leave, and made a good impression with

speeches denouncing the Soviet invasion of Finland.

There was some opposition to extension of the period of grace based on the idea that some Communist Deputies might profess sincere repentance on orders from Moscow for the purpose of remaining in the Chamber as spies.

However, the viewpoint prevailed that it was necessary to make every effort to retain within the national community former Communists who had been disillusioned by the latest trend in Soviet policy.

Some to Retain Seats

While the attitude of some Communist Deputies is unclear, it seems that about 13 among the former 74 Communist Deputies may retain their seats. Ten others, including the Party leader, Maurice Thorez, who is a military deserter, are fugitives from justice, some probably being at Moscow.

The majority of the others are imprisoned awaiting trial on charges of illegally reconstituting the dissolved Communist Party and signing an appeal for immediate peace negotiations last October.

One factor prompting action by the Chamber was the habit of Communist Deputies of slipping into sessions of the Chamber arousing disturbances among the highly excitable French Deputies by endeavoring to read Communist declarations or refusing to join in expressions of greeting to the Army.

It was felt that the subsequent tumultuous scenes were incompatible with the dignity of Parliament, and here is general gratification that henceforward these will be avoided.

Munich Issue Revived

In its debate the Chamber also discussed the question of alleged Hitlerite intrigue in France and the old issue of Munich was brought into the limelight when the fiery Nationalist Deputy, Henri de Kerillis, who recently carried on a violent campaign in his newspaper, L'Esprit, against alleged pre-war German direct and indirect influence on French authors, publicists, and politicians, clashed with former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin who defended his attitude favoring the Munich agreement, accused M. de Kerillis of sowing dissension among Frenchmen and thereby serving the purposes of German propaganda. This episode caused more of an uproar than the debate regarding expulsion of the Communists.

While there is virtual unanimity regarding the necessity of prosecuting the war, there is considerable division of opinion whether the Munich accord was justified by the circumstances prevailing at

that time, also regarding the advisability of recalling prewar differences now.

The affair was finally settled with a decision to cite M. de Kerillis before a military court which will examine his alleged evidence regarding German intrigues and take necessary action.

Army Planes Set 300-Mile Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two of the Army's new pursuit planes set unofficial speed records Jan. 16 for the flight of more than 300 miles from Buffalo, N. Y., to Bolling Field here.

The Bell P-39 and the Curtiss P-40 were accredited with net elapsed times of 58 and 57 minutes, respectively, from take-off to landing. The exact air distance was not available, but officials said it was well over 300 miles. Officials said the time was better than any military planes previously have made on the trip.

The planes came here for a one-day exhibition by the Army Air Corps Jan. 13. Both are powered by single-engine, liquid-cooled engines. The P-39 mounts a small cannon and has a tricycle landing gear. Both have been adopted as standard by the Air Corps after extensive tests, and quantity orders have been placed.

The official record for a land plane flight is 389 miles an hour set last year by a German Messerschmitt fighter.

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Britain Names Second Rome Envoy

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Appointment of Sir Noel Hughes Havelock Charles as Minister to Rome was announced last night, giving added prestige to Britain's legation in the Capital of the powerful Mediterranean neutral.

Britain has both an Ambassador and a Minister in Paris but it was believed to be the first time that it has had both in Rome.

Appointment of Sir Noel, heretofore Counselor for the Rome Embassy, was in line with Britain's policy of keeping on the best of terms with Italy.

Actually, Sir Noel's duties as second of command at the British Embassy will remain the same. His rank, however, is increased and he will outrank counselors of other embassies.

Fascists Warned

ROME, Jan. 17 (AP)—Ettore Muti, Secretary of the Fascist Party, warned Italians today that they might be compelled "at any moment" to fight in the European war.

His warning was published after a conference with Party leaders from 26 provinces.

The communiqué advised the Italian people not to be too greatly impressed by "the recent demonstrations of international sympathy"—evidently a reference to the friendly attitude displayed toward Italy by France and Great Britain since their war with Germany began.

"There is no need to lull oneself with the illusion that Italy's present situation with regard to war may last forever," Signor Muti declared. "Fascist Italy may face the necessity and duty at any moment of picking up arms."

"It must therefore be prepared in its resources and above all in its spirit. It is well to add that it is absurd and dangerous to derive

too much satisfaction from too recent demonstrations of international sympathy which are without justification or foundation and not even in harmony with the true sentiment of the Italian people, which have learned not to forget the history which it has lived

dramatically, especially in these recent times." Signor Muti's announcement said that relaxation of Fascism's "antidemocratic, antibolshevik and antibourgeois policies would be pernicious, particularly at the present time."

Role of Wheat in Today's War Less Important Than in 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Sharp contrasts between the food supply positions of the warring countries during the World War and the present war make it uncertain just what part wheat will play this time, according to a study completed recently by the Stanford University Food Research Institute.

"Wheat will win the war," was the slogan in 1918. Obviously, Dr. Merrill K. Bennett, author of the Stanford study, says after four months of comparatively uneventful warfare, no one can with certainty say just what part wheat will play in determining the ultimate victory this time.

But during the World War, according to Dr. Bennett, difficulties in maintaining wheat supplies in Europe culminated in acute shortage in 1917 and 1918. Small crops in the unblockaded part of Europe created enormous import requirements, even with utilization defined in terms of wartime levels much below those customary in peacetime. Russia could not ship wheat to the deficiency area. The full burden, therefore, fell upon the distant overseas exporting countries.

These overseas countries secured only moderate crops in 1917, in spite of expanded acreage, and their total supplies were too small to yield exportable surpluses ade-

quate to cover the heavy world import requirements of 1917-18.

"In addition," Dr. Bennett declared, "shortage of shipping prevented Southern Hemisphere surpluses from passing fully into export. Heavy drafts upon stocks in North America, economies in American consumption, and stretching of wheat supplies in Europe so ameliorated the European position that mass starvation or hunger was generally averted outside of the Central Powers. Yet there was profound disturbance of consumption habits, even privation, and wheat prices rose exceedingly high.

"At the outset of the present war, European countries are in a far better position than in 1914 to hold down their essential requirements for overseas wheat. This difference is likely to persist even if the war should last for four or five years. The overseas exporting countries, with normal yields on present acreage, could probably supply minimum import requirements with ease. Recurrence of a world wheat stringency like that of 1917-18 seems improbable for at least two years and possibly three, and would probably not occur later except in the event of abnormally low yields per acre in the overseas exporting countries."

German wheat production declining more than 20 per cent or 25 per cent in the last war.

"Wholesale prices in the present war are considerably more likely to rise than to remain stable or decline," Dr. Bennett added. "If so, it seems probable that wheat prices in exporting countries may advance in sympathy with general price advance. In spite of the present weaker financial position of many nations and the basis for credit expansion in the United States, we hazard the guess that levels of wholesale prices may not advance as rapidly or as much as they did during the World War. Governmental recognition of the necessity for control is now far more widespread, and governmental machinery capable of exerting control is much superior."

Tighter U. S. Hand On Forests Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Jan. 17 urged the adoption of a "constructive" national forestry policy embodying governmental regulation of timber cutting practices on privately-owned land and the extension of public ownership and management of forests.

He told a joint congressional committee on forestry that, despite present conservation efforts, the United States was still depleting its "capital stock of usable forests"—just as we are still depleting our capital stock of soil resources.

The essential elements of a national forestry program, the Secretary said, are co-operation between governmental agencies and owners of private forest lands and increased purchases of forest land by the Government.

Chicago Fountain



Chicago Park District

Dedicated to Use of 'Man and Beast'

Fawn chosen by the sculptor, Mrs. Hibbard, for the David Wallach Memorial.

CHICAGO—A fountain for the "free use of man and beast," offered the city of Chicago some 45 years ago, has just been completed. The little bronze fawn curled comfortably atop the marble fountain was oblivious of the delay when the fountain was recently dedicated at the end of Fifty-fifth Street on Chicago's South Side lake front.

Even though the sum of \$5,000

was set aside in the will of David Wallach, a Chicago merchant, back in 1894 for a fountain for "man and beast," many legal snags were encountered before the "beasts and the people" of Chicago received their gift. Because of some litigation concerning the estate, and because a site could not be determined upon, the fountain remained only a plan until 1939.

How NLRB Official Gave Bills to Negro Just Fired

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Evidence was presented to a House committee today that a National Labor Board trial examiner gave "a handful of small bills" shortly before Christmas, 1938, to a Negro who had testified against an employer charged with violating the Wagner Act.

The Smith committee investigating the Board put into the record a letter from C. W. Whittemore, the examiner, to Washington headquarters, telling how he and an associate had given the money to Sam Bailey while they were at work on a case involving the Alma Mills at Gaffney, S. C.

Mr. Whittemore, called to the witness stand, was not asked immediately why he gave the money, but he did say that he saw nothing wrong with making the gift.

Mr. Whittemore's letter related that he and Warren Woods, NLRB trial attorney, walked five miles to the Negro's shack. "We left Sam a handful of small bills," the letter continued. "He gave them to his voluminous wife. 'Ah reckon our little chappies'll have a Christmas, after all.' But there was no groveling as he thanked his 'lawyer' and 'judge'."

Later, Mr. Whittemore told the committee that to the best of his recollection he had given Bailey four one-dollar bills.

Roger Robb, committee attorney

who questioned Mr. Whittemore, said that a hearing began Dec. 13, 1938, in Gaffney, on charges of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that the Alma Mills had violated the act.

The Whittemore letter, which was not dated, said that the mill plants were controlled by two brothers, identified as "the Hamricks."

It was "heart-rending," he continued, to see witnesses at the hearing start to tell their story, catch Hamrick's eye, and "stutter."

Lost His Job

"But the bravest of the brave, I think," Mr. Whittemore said, "was Sam Bailey—a little darky, who headed the colored lot in 1936. Politely but firmly he told of leading a delegation of committee members to 'Boss' Hamrick's office, to ask for a raise."

"As the door opened, the other darkies ran—but Sam spoke his piece. He asked only a 'bitty' money. For 20 years he had worked there and still was getting only 15 cents an hour. A wife and 10 kids. Hamrick fired him—the company police gave him until sundown to move out of the company house."

Mr. Whittemore related how he and Warren Wood, NLRB trial attorney, walked five miles to Bailey's shack.

Then Mr. Whittemore related how he and Mr. Wood gave Bailey the money.

Friendly Peace With Soviet Established as Tokyo Goal

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita told the Japanese Press today that "we intend to make the strongest possible effort to adjust relations with Soviet Russia."

Rapidly outlining the course of Japan's foreign policy under the new Cabinet of Premier Mitsunobu Yonai, Mr. Arita said a result "similar to the conclusion of a nonaggression pact" is sought through current negotiations for demarcation of frontiers on the Asiatic mainland.

The press quoted Mr. Arita as frankly admitting the Russian-German pact of friendship last September, which resulted in the partition of Poland, had split the anti-Comintern pact.

As Foreign Minister in a former Cabinet Mr. Arita himself signed the anti-Comintern treaty. In that pact, Germany, Italy, and Japan,

as the principal partners, pledged themselves to fight Communism.

As a result, Mr. Arita was quoted as saying, complete rapprochement with the Soviet, with whom Japan has waged diplomatic and even actual, if miniature, wars for several years, is one of the immediate goals of the new Government.

"We want to make a complete border demarcation with Russia and create a commission for the settlement of all disputes as soon as possible," he said.

The Foreign Minister called attention, however, to the fact the anti-Comintern pact has not been abrogated formally and then restated a point which leading Japanese conservatives say Japan is unable to avoid.

"There are inseparable ties binding Japan, Germany, and Italy together as the 'have-not' nations," he said.

The new Foreign Minister, however, was quoted as saying he expected Japan's relations with Germany and Italy to be "further deepened." Mr. Arita sought, however, to reconcile his policy—rapprochement with Russia and continued friendship with Germany and Italy—with the known pro-American sympathies of Premier Yonai.

He said his efforts in connection with the totalitarian states would not interfere with attempts to "normalize" relations with the United States.

He added he intends to invite United States Ambassador Joseph Grew to a conference "within three or four days" to continue negotiations for some working agreement to replace the trade and navigation pact which expires Jan. 28.

St. Joseph, Mo., Banks

Pay 1907 Scrip at Par

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. (AP)—St. Joseph banks still are making good on scrip issued in the panic of 1907. Three pieces, one for \$1, one for 50 cents and one for 25 cents recently were mailed in from Leavenworth, Kan., for redemption. The bank paid par.

Congress Rift: How Aid Finns And Avoid War

(Continued from Page 1)

morning of the Senate Banking Committee to which the Finnish loan proposal was referred, Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, testified but no decision was reached. The Committee found so little of emergency in the matter that it postponed the next meeting for a week when it may hear Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

It was learned, however, that Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, was recasting his proposal for a straight \$50,000,000 loan in an effort to get Administration approval.

Today's session was closed and Mr. Jones declined to comment on the Roosevelt proposal while others excepted, Carter Glass (D) of Virginia who strongly favors Finnish aid were equally reticent.

The reaction on the other extreme was for the United States to give prompt aid to Finland, whether for peace or war materials. This found expression from Senator Brown of Michigan and Representative Frank E. Hook (D) of the same State, in their \$50,000,000 direct Finnish loan bill.

"Let's quit dilly-dallying and say on this floor," said Mr. Hook in the House, "whether we want to make Finland a loan or not!"

It is not amiss to say parenthetically that there is a considerable Finnish element in Michigan.

But while the major statements took opposite sides, there is reason to believe that the large middle group in Congress has not made up its collective mind and is weighing the question. If it comes to the conclusion that aid can be granted to Finland without outwringing neutrality, it seems likely that it will grant it.

Many were surprised when Congress ultimately acceded to the Administration request and modified the rigid neutrality provision. And Mr. Roosevelt has so baited his proposal now that—despite the fact that it is undoubtedly a disappointment to ardent supporters of the little Republic—it has a chance of passing Congress and of affecting American foreign policy in so doing.

It is being charged that Mr. Roosevelt does not face the issue squarely, has been "too clever," and is retreating for political reasons in an election year. It is taken for granted that he consulted with political advisers before presenting his proposal. This is so couched as to present the issue in a mild form, its chief difficulty being that it will draw attack from both sides—those fearing involvement, and those disappointed at the petty aid to the Finns. The loan would not go for weapons. It would purchase American farm commodities.

Could Trade for Weapons

Theoretically Finland could swap these goods for weapons in France or England, if it so desired. The amount involved would, at the outset, be trifling compared to the Finn's obvious need against Russia. The Finnish Government wants arms, not wheat, in token of which it has not yet taken up \$10,000,000, already made available through the Export-Import Bank.

Thus Mr. Roosevelt's program is accepted as a compromise, whose chief importance may be to test out congressional sentiment. Today the Senate Banking Committee took up the matter, having been given first say by a procedural compromise that will later turn it over to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Two extraneous elements act to delay congressional aid to Finland, besides the fear of war involvement. First, Congressmen ask why Great Britain and France do not make credits available, since these countries have a more immediate stake in the far northern struggle? Second, Finnish military victories, or newspaper reports of victories, have given so strong an impression of success, that urgency is not seen in the situation. One Congressman declared today: "What Finland chiefly needs is a defeat to bring quick American aid."

La Follette Group Hears Echoes Of California Strife

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 (AP)—Echoes of labor strife several years ago in California's Imperial Valley are being heard by the Senate's Civil Liberties Committee.

Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, former Chief of Police in Washington, testified that Chester Williams, whom he identified as an Assistant Commissioner of Education in the Department of the Interior, and a group of men, attempted to make the Imperial Valley a laboratory or sort of proving ground for revolutionary activity.

He said "communist leaders" took advantage of employers' failure to organize workers into a promised union and that employers retaliated by circulating reports of bomb threats which did not materialize.

He identified Mr. Williams as "a member of the American Civil Liberties Union" and added: "I am not charging that organization is communist or furthers Communism."

General Glassford described poorly housed, poorly paid Mexican agricultural workers and unemployed countrymen as ready prey for communistic agitators. He told of attacks on union meeting halls and said on one occasion sheriff's deputies used tear gas and clubs upon a crowd which included women and children.

Denials of General Glassford's claims, including his assertion that a "communist hysteria" enveloped the Valley, were made by Elmer Heald, Imperial County District Attorney.

How Reich Peasants Fare Under Nazi Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MITTENWALD, Germany—Whatever pressure Germany's economic stringency places upon industrial workers, it is matched by the pressure that the Nazi Government is found to be exerting upon the peasants.

As a producer of food and large families, the German peasant is highly valued in the Third Reich. Such phrases as "the sower of the sacred bread of the nation," "the renewer of the blood of the nation" and the "peasant nobility" have come into common use. Propagandists have been encouraged to praise the peasant life and thus help combat the migration of the young people to the big cities.

But while the peasant has been praised he has been urged to produce as much as possible to carry out the government policy of economic independence. The "principle of leadership" was applied also to the peasant. Each village has its peasant leader or "Bauerführer," whose task is to see that the farms under his supervision are worked at the highest capacity and that no inch of land is wasted.

The peasant leader is interested even in keeping the fences in repair and in the reliability of the peasants. The report of the peasant leader is often of great importance in determining the fate of a peasant—whether to be "deposed" from his farm, whether he receive state aid to buy tools or fertilizer, or whether he win or lose a case pending in the peasants court. The peasant leader is chosen from among the best peasants of a district. He performs his duties without pay and in addition to running his own farm.

Must Pass Hard Tests

The special "Peasant Court" in the capital city of each district has the power to remove the peasant from the management of his farm if it is thought to be to the best interests of the state.

The most frequent cause for deposing a peasant is inefficiency. The cleanliness of the stables, the state of cultivation of the fields, the state of repair of the farm house, everything is weighed with minute care by the court, and if the peasant is found unworthy of "remaining in power" the farm is handed over to the son or the nearest male relative.

The character of the peasant also is decisive—drunkenness, immorality, smuggling, cruelty, "un-nationalistic" attitude, all these things may count against him. The cases at the peasant court are decided by two trained judges and three peasants. The professional judges, however, because of their legal training usually play a more active role in deciding the cases whereas the peasant judges, recognizing the greater ability of their professional colleagues, usually agree with their decisions. The presence of the peasant judges is important for clearing up details of farming in which the professional judges might not be so expert; also for maintaining a more personal connection between peasants and government officials. During the sitting of the peasant court which I attended, two of the three peasant members closed their eyes in peaceful slumber without in any way slowing down the action of the court.

The peasant in National Socialist ideology is not regarded as an individual of supreme importance in himself, but important only as a link in the endless chain which is the German race. Hence the interests—and what democratic countries consider the supreme rights—of the individual are often pushed aside for what is considered the advantage of the race and of future generations. Thus all farms of medium size—those large enough to provide economic self-sufficiency for one large peasant family—are not regarded as belonging to the peasant as an individual but belong to the family through the generations and hence cannot be sold or mortgaged by the present occupant, but must always stay in the family.

Farms Kept Intact

The farm is inherited by one son and must be passed on as a whole, undivided. The other sons must

find themselves either farms through marriage, settlement projects or foreign wars or they must enter another occupation. If they choose the latter course, they are entitled to a training in their chosen field at the expense of the homestead. The peasant may not sell the farm to his son when too old to work it himself and then live comfortably while his son works hard to raise a family and pay off his father as was formerly possible. The old peasant now has to be satisfied with board and room in the homestead and perhaps a few marks a month. Thus the main branch of a peasant family is rooted solidly to the homestead and lives secure to supply human material for foreign wars and for the work of the city and of heavy industry.

Only those peasants are encouraged who come of good stock. A peasant must have a flawless family tree. This binding of a family to a particular piece of land seems like serfdom to the foreign observer, but the present government claims thereby to be legalizing an old Germanic custom which has existed among the seven Germanic tribes in various forms since ancient times and which is quite a different thing from the serfdom which was developed from the foreign Roman law. In Southern Bavaria I met an ancient peasant who claimed that his family had lived on the same farm since the Thirty Years War (1618-48) and that there were many families of equally venerable tradition in the valley. His five sons, he claimed, had all fought in the first world war and their sons, ten in number, were now fighting for the freedom of Germany.

The Nazis believe that the most reliable foundation for a military state is the peasant class. The peasant who owns his own land is thought to feel a more vital personal interest in defending his country and in conquering more territory and hence to be the most loyal fighter—not to mention his physical strength and vigor.

Defense Tests Ordered for Navy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, announced Jan. 16 that 22 vessels of the Navy's Atlantic squadron would leave the Guantanamo, Cuba, base "shortly" on a training cruise in the Caribbean.

Naval circles understood the movement was a part of a thorough test of the defenses of the Caribbean and the Panama Canal, involving Marines, a relatively few Army troops and many war planes as well. The maneuvers coincide with joint Army-Navy maneuvers on the Pacific Coast in a record peacetime scale.

At Culebra Island the Marines and warships are to take part in mock attacks on a shore from the sea and thereby test methods of defense. In Puerto Rico the National Guard has joined Regular Army forces to test a plan to defend the island against a foe undertaking to establish a base as a step toward seizing the Panama Canal.

Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis commands the Atlantic squadron.

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Traveling Should Be Fun Says Osa Johnson

Whether You Are Going 200 Miles or 20,000, This
Explorer's Do's and Don'ts Will Help

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
"The quickest way to make haste is never to hurry," said Osa Johnson when asked for a perfect travel formula.

After taking six trips around the world and 12 expeditions into remote and uncivilized places, Mrs. Johnson has become an authority on travel, even though she does not pose as such.

She began her travels with her late husband, Martin Johnson, when she was a bride of 17. This was in 1912. Together they went to the South Seas on an expedition to the New Hebrides, where they launched their amazing careers as explorers and producers of wild-life films. The pictorial record they made of the world's vanishing wild life, much of which is now included in the archives of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, stands as one of the worth-while contributions to posterity, according to museum executives.

For Business or Pleasure

"People travel either for business or pleasure," Mrs. Johnson said recently when interviewed for The Christian Science Monitor, "or a combination of both. In either instance they want comfort and convenience. In my own case I suppose I have what the Knights of the Road term 'tickling feet.' It seems that I am always on the go. For example, I made nine round trips across the continent in 1939, from New York to Hollywood, in connection with my forthcoming Columbia picture, 'I Married Adventure.' And although I have never consciously made rules to govern my conduct in travel, when I consider the matter carefully, I discover that nevertheless I do follow a set of rules.

"For example, I try never to be late. Trains do not wait. Planes do not wait. Boats do not wait. It is not fair to annoy other members of your party by almost missing trains, planes, and boats. It disturbs their harmony and yours. Without hurrying, I do things quickly. I have left a dinner party as the last course was being served, and 10 minutes later, with attire completely changed, have been waiting at the hotel's taxi

stand for a cab to bear me away for a lecture or personal appearance. It merely requires organization and a little mental co-ordination to accomplish this."

Courtesy is a prime requisite in traveling, Mrs. Johnson states. "It is most inconsiderate and an indication of bad breeding to be discourteous to those who are paid to serve you. The attitude of many travelers, I have learned, is that those who serve you 'are paid to take it.' Such a viewpoint, in my opinion, is inhuman. If mistakes are made, nothing can be gained through a show of bad temper. Oftentimes the error, when analyzed, turns out to be one's own.

"Adequate, orderly preparation is also an essential rule for the traveler. Take time enough in advance to prepare! Don't leave things to the last minute, and then try to rush! Hand luggage should always be carefully and plainly marked, and where possible, it should be uniform in color. There is nothing more confusing than a conglomeration of bags of different sizes and colors. Furthermore, no matter how competent the porters may be, always keep a personal eye on your luggage. It will save you all kinds of delays in running down stray baggage. Of course, if you are on safari in Africa, with 200 porters and a caravan of camels, wagons or trucks, uniformity of baggage is of little value. Traveling then becomes a matter of organization, of headmen, of professional packers. Even so, you must have in your own mind a clear picture of every item included, every single box, bag, portmanteau, valise."

So Many Delights

Travel, Mrs. Johnson feels, should never be an ordeal. It has about it so many delights that they far offset the difficulties. "And anyway," she adds, "the inconveniences are mostly of one's own making."

One of the commonest faults of travel is taking along too many things, Mrs. Johnson states. Only essentials should be selected, both in wardrobe and equipment. "Make a travel inventory," she urges, "and study it carefully over a period of time, adding to and taking away as the need arises. You will find, if you travel extensively, that experience will prove a great aid. Each old journey contributes immeasurably to the new one. Remember that it is terribly important not to forget needed items. This can be avoided by checking articles off your inventory as you pack them."

Never to Be Forgotten

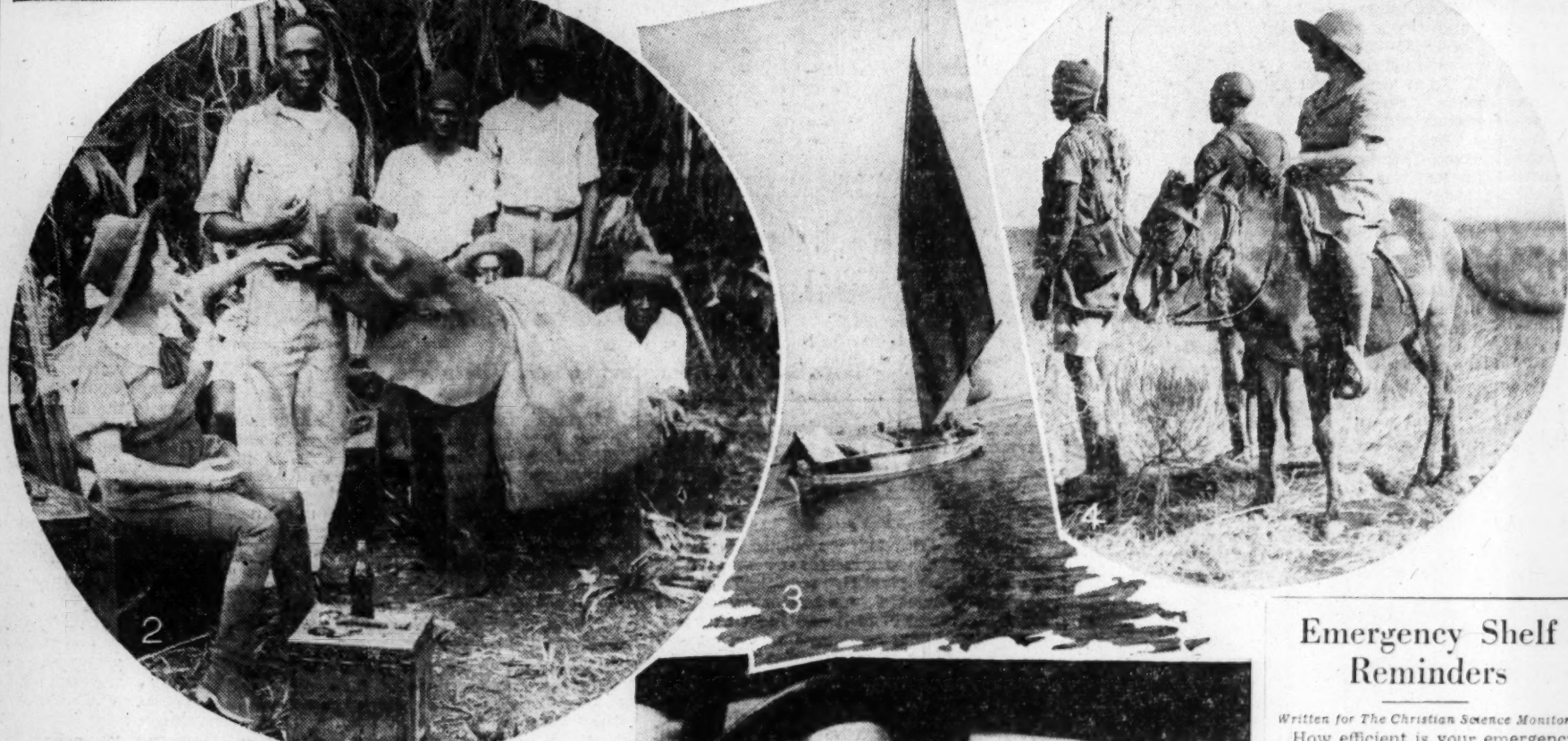
"In Africa," she continued, "one of our largest and most expensive safaris, one of our headmen forgot to pack Martin's main supply of raw stock—motion picture film—and we traveled half way to Lake Paradise, near the northern boundary of Kenya Colony, before the mistake was discovered. We had been using film on route from what we termed our 'open stock,' a small supply we kept easily available for making quick shots of animals and natives along the way. But imagine our consternation when we learned that the main supply, hermetically sealed, had been left behind in Nairobi!"

We had counted on using this film over a long period of time in the elephant country. Martin had hoped to photograph the life and habits of the elephant, from birth to death. The headman whose fault it was volunteered to go back alone, on foot, over those dreary miles through a wilderness, along that dim trail we had broken, risking his life against the animals and elements.

Under Cover of the Night

"The risk, of course, was too great. Martin refused. But the next morning the headman was missing. He had disappeared under cover of the night. 'Well,' said Martin, 'I hope he makes it.'"

"In due time we arrived at Lake Paradise, after a difficult and hazardous trip. Now it takes several weeks to erect a permanent, thatched-roof camp in the wilderness. But it seemed to me that ours was scarcely complete when late one afternoon there was a great commotion. Quickly we investigated; and to our surprise and joy we beheld the grinning face of our departed headman. He was seated beside the driver of a sturdy little American-made car which he had engaged in Nairobi. After in-



Scenes from the travel log of Osa Johnson. 1—This camp site of the Martins Johnsons in the heart of Africa shows the type of country often traversed by the explorer and his wife. 2—Travel in the jungle has its lighter moments. Here we see Osa Johnson feeding "Pantaloons," the baby elephant they rescued. Pantaloons is learning to bear his burden early; note the heavy sack across his back. 3—The Johnsons used this mode of travel extensively to convey equipment and supplies on their Borneo expedition. 4—On the African veldt one travels by mule as well as on foot. 5—Mrs. Johnson at the wheel of one of her safari cars.

describable hardships the two had arrived. In the back of the car was our precious film.

"But," Mrs. Johnson said in conclusion, as she brought the whole problem of traveling back to the United States and the experience of the average woman, "we who are traveling in our own country have no African headman to risk his life recovering baggage left behind. And certainly no station porter can be expected to trek after us hundreds of miles with a forgotten bag. So it is necessary that we women observe a few travel do's and don'ts when starting a trip, as, for instance, DO

make a list of needed things, eliminating all nonessentials; have bags that look alike; keep a watchful eye on your own luggage en route; take mishaps good-naturedly; learn to dress quickly; treat station and hotel attendants considerately; remember to be a good sport. DON'T try to take too many clothes; don't upset the others in your party by constant tardiness and nearly missing trains, planes, and boats; don't allow yourself to hurry, as it takes all the fun from travel. DON'T FORGET TO BE A GOOD SPORT!"

This is the second of three articles on Osa Johnson.

Legend of the Willow Ware

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever read the romance pictured on the willow ware? Seen the dainty blue pagoda with a maiden waiting there? To be rescued by her lover, when he climbed an almond-tree growing near her tiny balcony, above the China sea? There, imprisoned by her father—this is how the legend ran—Sat a fascinating damsel in the dynasty of Han. Till she dropped an almond-blossom to her waiting squire below And he climbed those swaying branches—quite a Chinese Rom. They escaped across the bridge, you can see them on the plate. The air is sure in hot pursuit—but alas they met their fate. When a dainty squire followed on that wavy porcelain sea. And burned their charming island home in futile villainy—For the lovers rose triumphant, as the Phoenix did of old. Winged upward as two lovebirds, rising from the ashes cold.

A monument in porcelain is the story written there. A legend of true love preserved, on lovely willow ware.

Olive Carleton-Munroe

For the Garden Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three slender volumes of special interest to those who grow cacti and succulents are "The Story of Cactus," by J. H. Leasure; "Cacti for the Amateur," by Scott E. Haselton; and "Succulents for the Amateur," by several persons and edited by Scott Haselton. The first, a paper-covered pamphlet, is available for 25 cents, from Cactus Acres, 4431 Montana Street, El Paso, Texas. The second (paper bound \$1.05, board bound \$1.55) is from the Abbey Garden Press, Pasadena, Calif.; as is also the one on succulents (paper bound \$1.50, board \$2). The 25-cent booklet is perhaps more for those who live where cacti can grow outdoors. With sketches and swiftly read details it provides the beginner with essential information as to varieties and care. The other two containing sketches, diagrams and a quantity of photographs, would open up a new world to any grower, whether amateur or experienced. In addition to adequate information concerning native habitat, planting, and care, are beautiful colored plates with identification keys, enabling the reader to name 110 cacti and 78 succulents. Cacti and succulents are fascinating hobbies, whether grown indoors or out; but because so individual in habits and treatment, are seldom handled adequately in general house-plant or garden books. The addition of such volumes as these, therefore, to the garden bookshelf, fills a real need at comparatively small cost.

Making the Basement Laundry A Three-Purpose Workroom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the small home where strategy must be employed in the utilization of space, a practical and labor-saving plan is to expand the basement laundry into a general utility room to include facilities for ironing and mending as well as washing.

Even in the larger home where space for a sewing room is afforded upstairs, an ironing board and sewing machine in the basement offer great convenience. Some mending of the weekly laundry is usually in order, and, likewise, altered or mended garments frequently require pressing. Co-ordination of the washing, pressing, and mending facilities is a natural arrangement.

One clever woman has worked out this thought with unusual thoroughness. Laundry tubs and electric washing machine are supplemented by an automatic ironer for the flat pieces, as well as an ironing board for hand work. Above and around the ironing machine, shelves have been built on which to lay the freshly pressed laundry before storing in a linen closet; and a folding rack can be drawn out for temporarily hanging curtains or other laundered articles.

With Matching Cupboard

An electric sewing machine emerges from its case when the ironing is done, to patch in a jiffy and run up those rips and tears which ironing has revealed. Matching the laundry equipment in finish is a cupboard to hold the electric irons and sewing supplies.

Practically any basement laundry can be made a workroom for keeping the family wardrobe and household linens in order, at the cost of only a little effort. Modern laundry equipment is greatly to be desired as a labor-saving convenience. But if the home is not yet ready to make that investment, the laundry area can be made scrupulously clean and neat, the ironing board carried downstairs, and the family sewing machine transferred from mother's bedroom. Some ancient bureau now rele-

Emergency Shelf Reminders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How efficient is your emergency shelf? Could you entertain unexpected guests at dinner today? That is a good test.

A "foreign meal" from your emergency shelf is a possibility if you keep cans of chili, tamales, ravioli, chop suey, and fried noodles on hand. Then you can just take your choice of the country to which you will dedicate the meal.

Bread-to-be-served-hot may be kept on the emergency shelf. Date-nut as well as the tried and true Boston brown is now available; and either is good with that old standby of all emergency shelves—canned beans.

For that extra fruit you like to add to canned fruit cocktail—have your tried canned mandarin oranges?

If you wish to serve tomato-aspic from a can, or canned jellied consommé, to unexpected guests, the refrigerator is an extension of your emergency shelf.

Almost any kind of canned fruit juice that happens to be on your emergency shelf may be combined with another for a breakfast beverage. Apricot nectar adds an especially welcome flavor to canned pineapple—or to a combination of pineapple and grapefruit.

The floor of the basement utility room may be covered with a linoleum rug, cheerful, easy to clean, and pleasant to stand on than the bare cellar floor. The tubs should be under a window, if possible, and good light over the various work units is a "must" for possible pressing or sewing in the evening.

In this three-purpose room the weekly laundry and repairing will become much less of a burden. The alteration of garments and even the family "dressmaking" can be transferred, with all the accompanying disorder, below stairs.

The basement is a warm and cozy place to work in winter, the coolest part of the house in summer; a workroom to be thoroughly enjoyed by all feminine members of the family.

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Humorous Heels Lead the Shoe Parade

Chicago

The Easter rabbit shook the icicles off his whiskers and saw surprising things while looking over the new feminine footnotes at the annual National Shoe Fair in Chicago, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

To begin with, the preview of spring styles indicated that heels will get the attention in the Easter parade, for shoe designers have concentrated on heels with interesting—and startling—results. For instance, you'll be able to slide along on a heel copied from a sleigh, while Turkish slippers inspired the heels of other shoes.

Lace Up in Back

Then there are new variations of wedge heels, platform heels, double platform heels, heels extra high and almost no heels at all. Also there are heels that lace up in back, corset fashion.

There were but few shoe styles with heels entirely open. Toes, however, are still exposed, but more modestly. For late spring and summer there will be many patterns with perforations.

Black will be the leading spring color. Next will be a deep navy dubbed blue jacket. Other colors include beige, gray, moss green, rust and lots of red. Very striking will be combinations of red, white, and blue.

Toes Squared

Many toes will be squared. Mac-casin effects will be good. The leader will probably be the "slip-on" style, close fitting at the instep. Sandals will go places in the evening. Play shoes will be made in a variety of fabrics, including seersucker.

Lastly, prices were reported to be from 5 to 10 per cent higher.

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Not-So-Poor Indian

WE CAME AROUND a point, thinking we were forty miles from everywhere, and there was a wharf with a wooden tower on it and a cabin with a sign, "The Great North American Trading Company."

We both stopped paddling in amazement, and the canoe drifted on by itself. "We're supposed to be a long way from any settlement," said Charley. "We must be on the wrong lake. We're lost."

There was a beam launch moored to the pier. Up on the wooden tower was an Indian, shaping a new beam with a handaxe. From a clothesline ashore a woman's dress, with yellow ribbons at the wrists, swayed in the sunlight. No other building was to be seen save the Great North American Trading Company.

"I don't believe it's a settlement," I said. "Let's go in and find out."

We took up the paddles. As we came to the pier, we saluted politely, and the Indian waved and climbed down from his tower. We lifted our canoe onto the pier.

Charley addressed the man in French. It was a reasonable assumption, for we had

been north of the border for eleven days. But he looked at us helplessly and shook his head. "I don't quite catch your drift," he said, "but if you'll come up to the store and point, I can probably fix you up."

"Oh, you speak English," apologized Charley. "Well, we don't need anything particularly, I guess."

But I was intrigued. And there was the Great North American. "I need a few things. Canned tomatoes, and some films," I said. "You need a paddle, too," pointed out the Indian. "No canoe party should travel without a spare. Come up to the store." He put the handaxe into his toolbox and led the way.

The Great North American was one room of the cabin, dim and crowded. A rough counter, hand-hewn and worn smooth. Shelves of canned goods, with familiar labels. Canvas gloves. Axes, and a rack of canoe paddles. Three pairs of snow shoes, private property, not for sale. A little glass showcase with camera films, and baits, and spoons of line. And, dominating what space remained, one of those stoves frontiersmen make, nowadays, from an oil drum and a set of mail-order castings.

"Beatrice!" called the Indian as we entered. A girl appeared, like those you see in Minneapolis or St. Louis or Ashtabula, but browner. "My daughter," said he, and there were introductions all around. "My other daughter is helping her mother in Minneapolis. We run a restaurant there. My name's Emil."

Some impression kept coming to me, incongruous and persistent. Finally it identified itself—there was a radio playing. We commented about that. "Yes," said the girl. "I had it turned low, waiting for the football game." She turned the volume higher. "I'm rooting for Minnesota."

"Where do you get power for the radio?" asked Charley. "Doesn't it take lots of batteries?"

"Oh," said Emil, "that problem has been solved." He was brisk and urbane. "It used to be a chore and an expense. But there have been advances in receiver design, for these remote places. We run the whole radio off a single storage battery. Incidentally, I have the agency for these radios in this territory."

Charley was bursting with questions. "Do they sell well?"

"On sight," said Emil. "I've placed six this summer, to rangers and tourists."

"What about recharging batteries?" Our host reached behind the door and brought out a contraption like an airplane propeller, with a metal housing at the hub. "This is a wind-driven generator. Six volts. You mount this on a tower—that's what I'm building out there now—and an eight-mile breeze will turn it. You have two batteries, one in use and one charging and every so often you switch."

Through the window I could see what was hidden from the wharf—another cabin. "Where place is that, back there in the trees?"

"Mine," said Emil. "I have two cabins which I rent to tourists. Want to take a look?"

We did, for we had spent eleven nights in the open and the idea of a roof overhead had begun to be attractive. The cabins were neat and tight, with folding bunks, a table, kerosene lights and stove. "A dollar a night," quoted Emil. "I've had them filled nearly all summer."

"We'd like one for a couple of nights," said Charley, "but we've only three dollars. We checked our money at the outfitter's, back in Basswood. And we want to buy some of your canned goods. So—we'll pitch the tent."

"See here," protested Emil. "You're a

Follow Me Home

Smother than cream is the silken flow
Of plant skis over powdered snow.
And the reckless wind calls clear and shrill
To shadowed valley and undared hill.

Pointed pines in the timeless night
Are sharp as ebony carved on white,
And the vivid stars are like spinning gold—
Follow me home where the North blows cold!

MARION McL. LINEWEAVER

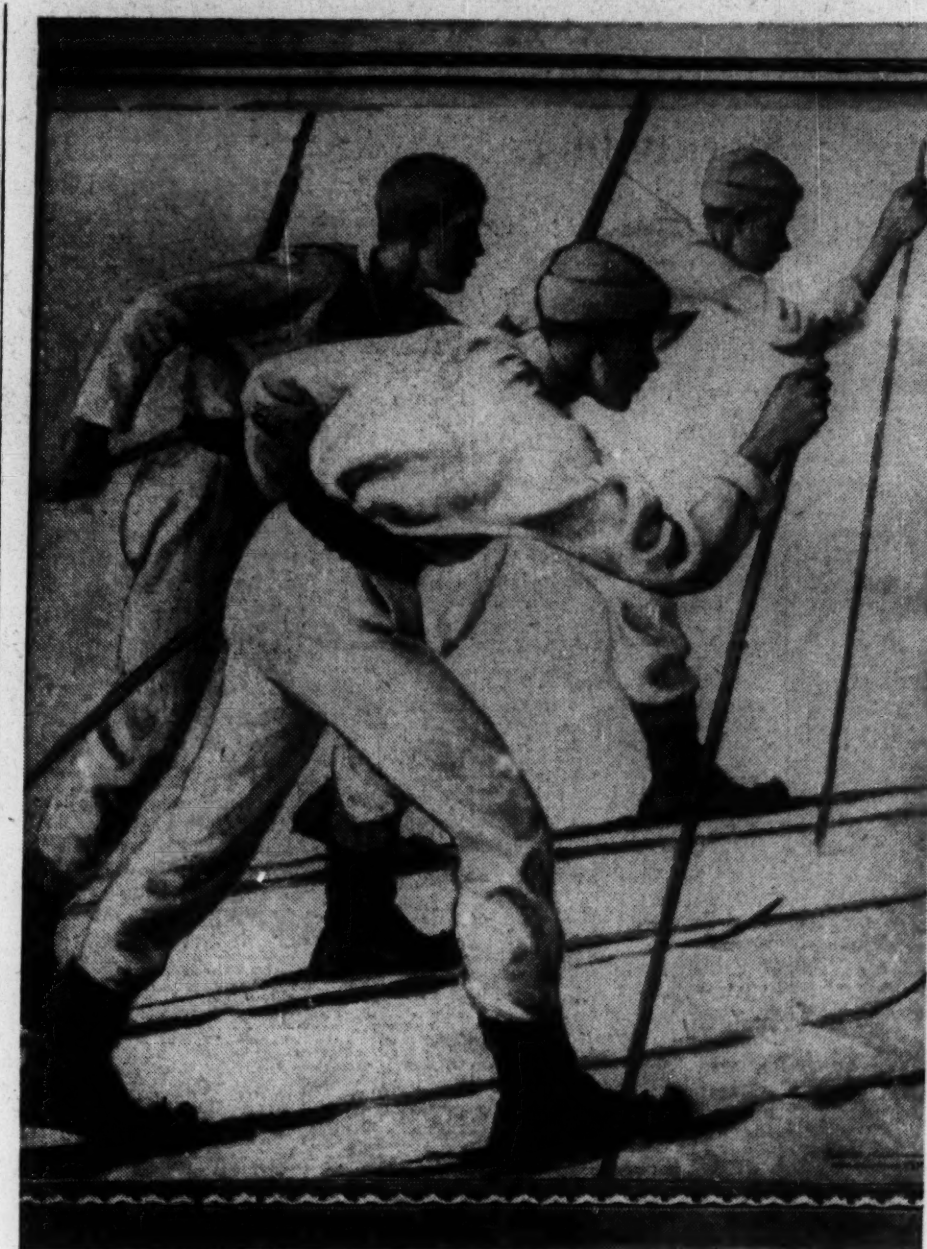
One of Scott's Gallant Antarctic Explorers

IN ITS GRANDUEUR, its vastness and, in a way, its purity, the Antarctic is the most beautiful thing in the world. If you could live a month at Hut Point when the sun is going away for four months you would agree with me.

Into this beautiful land came Birdie—short, stocky, red and with a nose like Turner. Not at all a stage hero. Yet in his heart was something which never failed: . . . he had such great reserves of strength, and gave them so generously, as when he gave me his eider-down lining at Cape Crozier; he was so entirely dependable in an emergency; and he was cheerful under terrible conditions. . . .

He was a tiger for work and was the kind of sailor who can get a sight anywhere, although the horizon is heaving mountainously and only one star can be seen racing toward a sea of broken clouds. He just went ahead, facing, almost welcoming, each difficulty as it came. The interest of this book is what such a man can do, especially if he gets, as Bowers did, or is pushed, as Lawrence was (by himself), into such conditions: and what can he not do if he is unselfish, upright and strong? When we got back from the Winter Journey, Scott wrote, "I believe he is the hardest traveller that ever undertook a Polar Journey, as well as one of the most undaunted." The standard is high. And he was more than this. He became a scientist who fitted himself into the work so quietly and efficiently that his value was not realized until the results came to be worked out. As an observer he was magnificent and there is no record in the world kept under such conditions as the meteorological log kept by Birdie on the Winter Journey. And his observations in the wind and drift at the Pole are wonderful. . . .

This is no place to give an account of the return from the Pole. If you have not read Scott's diary you should; it is a classic of humanity. But as things got worse and worse, you can read how Scott came to rely more and more upon Birdie. "Bowers is splendid, full of energy and bustle all the time," he wrote, and "Wilson and Bowers are my standbys" (Jan. 24). "Bowers got another rating sight-to-night—it was wonderful how he managed to observe in such a horribly



"BOYS SKIING": A Painting by Pekka Halonen

business man, I'm a business man. Take anything you want from the store and use the cabin for as many days as you like. Mail me a check when you get back to your bank account."

So it was arranged: we opened our packs and began to make ourselves at home. "That's a nice looking blanket," remarked Emil as Charley produced his belongings. He grabbed a handful of it and judged its texture. "Just about right for up here in summer. Remember what you had to pay?"

Charley did. "Hm," said Emil. "I could probably buy them for a pretty good price, being a retailer. Tell you what—when you get home, find out who makes them, will you? And let me know. I think I'll take on a line of blankets next summer. Well, let's get back to the store."

Minnesota was beating somebody, and the Indian daughter was uttering squeals of delight. "She acts like that," explained Emil. "Minnesota was her school. As for me, I'm a Kansas man. I don't pay much attention to football, but I'm waiting for the hockey games. Looks like these sports broadcasts are going to interfere with the work up here this winter."

We left the Great North American the following afternoon. Emil brought out a map of the region. "Let me show you something. Next year, instead of outfitting way down the lake there, come in this way and get all your stuff from me. See how much closer it is? And whatever you want—sleeping bags, reflector oven, canoe—have. Quality and service—you can depend on the Great North American Trading Company."

I am undecided. I like civilization and commercial enterprise, but I go to the woods for other objectives. Perhaps I shall outfit at Emil's next year—and, on the other hand, I may avoid him utterly. It really won't matter to him—he will do well either way.

JOHN F. HAYES

cold wind" (Jan. 25). "I don't know what I should do if Wilson and Bowers weren't so determinedly cheerful over things" (March 4). "Bowers takes first place in condition" (March 18). "We are in a desperate state. . . . No fuel and a long way from food, but it would do your heart good to be in our tent, to hear our songs and the cheery conversation as to what we will do when we get to Hut Point." And then that last heart-rending letter: "I write when we are very near the end of our journey, and I am finishing it in the company of two gallant, noble gentlemen. One of these is your son. He had come to be one of my closest and soundest friends, and I appreciate his wonderful upright nature, his ability and energy. As the troubles have thickened his dauntless spirit ever shone brighter and he has remained cheerful, hopeful and indomitable to the end."—ARLEY CHERRY—GARRARD, in the Introduction to "Birdie Bowers of the Antarctic," by GEORGE SEEVER, (London: John Murray.)

The Flaming Forge

NEVER HAS young Will Lomas, the blacksmith, received such attention. Of course, he is used to onlookers: a sprinkling of school children, one or two idle men and perhaps a small child accompanied by its mother or nurse. Now, however, whenever there is a horse standing patiently to be fitted with new shoes, the wide doorway of the stall is filled with stranger children, evocues from the city, to whom the performance is novel.

They watch while the old shoes are wrenched off and the horny part of the hoof pared down; then they scurry to the other door, or rather half-door, over which they can see into the dim interior of the workshop. They push for places, a bobble of heads, and stand entranced when the apprentice plies the bellows and produces a set of firework display about the dark, deeply hooded fireplace. "It's red-hot," cries one, as the "smithy"—as they generally call him—withdraws the iron from the heat. And there are more excited explanations, as

UNLIKE THAT OF some of his distinguished contemporaries, the work of Pekka Halonen (1866-1933) speaks strongly of Finland, his native land. Even his early large figure compositions, executed under the influence of his French masters, are as Finnish in character as his later landscapes. He was a son of the soil, and his painting mirrored this in its strength and simplicity, as well as in a remarkable sympathy for landscape. Trees, water, snow, and ice were delineated with an infinitely tender perception and a true painter's joy in color.

The steady urgency of the "Boys Skiing," with the angular lines of their poles and skis, make a splendid pattern against one of the vast snow fields of Finland.

"Ske din vilja"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

UNDER SVÅRA KRISTIDER bedja otaliga människor med innerligt allvar: "Ske din vilja" (Matt. 6:10). Men likväl, när de bedja, ja, stundom enträget bönfälla om att sådant som krig, olycka och sjukdom må användas, vilket är väl då deras begrepp om Gud? Tro de, att Han vet att det onda och att det är Hans vilja, att det onda i någon form skall drabba mänskligheten? Om så är fallet, då är förvisso bönen "Ske din vilja" icke åttförd av kärlek och förtröstan på Guds godhet, utan av fruktan och farhågor för vad som kan komma att hända.

Mitt ibland mänsklig undran och oro uppenbarar emellertid Kristen Vetenskap i detta nu Guds sanna natur såsom gudomlig, universell, alltid närvarande kärlek. Det kan icke finnas någon fruktan eller ångslan för det onda, när vi lära oss förstå Gud såsom Kärleken, såsom den kärleksfulla, allsmäktiga Fadern-Modern, som icke vet av eller skapar något annat än det som är gott. Guds gudomliga vilja välsignar ständigt Hans barn. Den allsmäktiga Kärleken ser ständigt med ömhet till varje deras behov och fyller det.

Var verkar då Guds, det godas, vilja i den mänskliga tillvaron virrvarr, där krig, hämndlystnad, sjukdom och fattigdom synas gripa omkring sig? I varje enskild människas medvetande måste Guds vilja och Guds allhet erkännas och förstås, så att det onda i det materiella tänkandet må utdrivas ur tanke och erfarenhet. Ty när vi veta, att endast det goda är verkligt, att harmoni och frid är det naturliga tillståndet hos varje Guds barn, skola vi förvisso vara snara att göra Hans vilja och hans tankar av välsignelse och broderlighet gentemot alla människor.

Var store Mästare, Kristus Jesus, insåg människans behov av att förstå den gudomliga viljan, som lindrar det lidande och den disharmoni, som utan grund pålagts dem genom okunnighet om Gud och om människans gudomliga barnskap hos Honom. Så, så, när vår Mästare lärde sina efterföljare hur de skulle bedja, inneslöt han i den bön, som sedermera blivit kallad Herrens bön, dessa upplysande ord: "Ske din vilja, så

IN TIMES OF SEVERE crises, vast numbers of individuals pray most earnestly (Matthew 6:10), "Thy will be done." Yet as they pray, at times, plead, that evils such as war, disaster, and disease may be averted, what is their concept of God? Do they believe that He knows evil, and that it is His will that evil in any form should overtake humanity? If such be the case, then the prayer, "Thy will be done," is surely accompanied, not by love and trust in God's goodness, but by fear and apprehension of what may happen.

Now today, amid human wonderings and fears, Christian Science reveals the true nature of God as divine, universal, ever-present Love. There can be no fear or apprehension of evil when we learn to apprehend God as Love, as the tender, all-powerful Father-Mother, who knows and creates nothing but good. His divine will is ever blessing His children. Omnipotent Love is ever tenderly caring for their every need, and supplying it.

Where, then, does the will of God, good, operate in this medley of human existence, in which war, revenge, disease, and poverty seem to be rampant? In the consciousness of each individual the will of God and the allness of God must be acknowledged and understood, in order that the evils of material thinking may be cast out of thought and experience. For when we know that only good is real, that harmony and peace are the natural status of each child of God, we shall indeed hasten to do His will, entertaining thoughts of blessing and brotherliness toward all men.

Our great Master, Christ Jesus, realized the human need to understand the divine will, which alleviates the sufferings and discords falsely imposed through ignorance of God and of man's divine oneness with Him. Thus, when instructing his followers how to pray, our Master included in what has since been called the Lord's Prayer, these illuminating words: "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." And Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discerning the far-reaching importance of a correct understanding of these words, has given the spiritual interpretation of this petition on page 17 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," as follows: "Enable us to know—as in heaven, so on earth—God is omnipotent, supreme." How clearly these words illumine the prayer that the will of the one supreme, all-powerful God, good, may be realized in individual experience!

Then, indeed, through spiritual understanding and obedience, will the reign of heaven, harmony, be established on earth, thus destroying all war, disease, and sin. To do God's will, that is, to be filled with thoughts of loving-kindness and charity, and to express these thoughts in good works, is to enter the kingdom of heaven, here and now. Turning again to the Christian Science textbook, we find the following definition of "heaven" on page 587: "Harmony; the reign

of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul."

But here some may ask, How can "government by divine Principle" and "the atmosphere of Soul" be manifested in a world where greed, hatred, strife, and sickness seem constantly to appear? Surely, this is the very time to seek to be governed by God's will, to learn to dwell in the atmosphere of spiritual understanding. Christian Science enables us to conform to the will of God, whose will is just and good, by casting out of our consciousness every thought that is unlike good. It will be seen that there is no misdirected human will to control us when God's all-loving, harmonious will is understood and expressed in thought and deed.

Concurrent, then, with learning that God's will is good for all, is the need to know that man, the image of God, divine Love, is eternally obedient to God's will. His spiritually perfect nature has no taint of evil. The evil traits apparent in the world do not belong to man; they are but illusions arising from a false concept of man. The man of God's creating is spiritual—wholly pure, perfect, and harmonious. Neither evil nor its manifestations are known to the real man. No hatred, revenge, poverty, or sickness has ever held him in bondage, for he lives in Mind, reflecting and expressing the goodness of God.

What unutterable comfort comes with this assurance! And the teachings of Christian Science confidently proclaim that with the understanding and practice of these great truths war will cease, and the kingdom of God, "the reign of Spirit," be established on earth. In the words of the Apostle Paul to the Philippians, the Science of true Christianity tells us that "it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure" (Philippians 2:13). These words give us rich encouragement to do God's good pleasure at all times, and thus to hasten the end of all discord.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

The Builders

Industrious, tireless, long-armed crane
That morning brings to my window-pane—
A silhouette on the pale, bright sky,
Steel against air, the low bright high.

I know men are working beneath your power
(Cold the month and early the hour);
That trusted snowbanks have never a chance
Where flames of an orange fire dance.

And others, passing, slow down to see
Men, blueprint and stone in unity—
Take heart, go whistling down the street
Ready to carry, ready to meet.

While above far traffic's murmuring
Staccato notes of the iron ring,
And there at my window, beyond the pane,
Is standing the tireless, long-armed crane.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

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With
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'El' for Autos Urged to End Traffic Chaos

Mayor Tobin plans call to crisis conference and then real action on long-range basis.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today confirmed rumors to the effect that before the present month is out, probably on Jan. 25, he will summon traffic experts of State and City to conference for what he hopes will prove the beginning of a well-directed blow at traffic congestion in downtown Boston.

The Mayor did not say so, but he is believed to consider traffic relief so vital to the financial and industrial well-being of the City that he intends to conduct the conference personally and to preside at future meetings arranged at regular monthly intervals. He is determined to bring the full resources of Boston to bear upon a problem charged with driving business steadily out of the City.

Climaxes Long Agitation

The conference is a climax to traffic agitation by business men over the last five years insisting that streets be made clear for their customers either through street widenings, improved regulations, better enforcement, more municipal parking spaces, or all four factors combined. Last month a conference sponsored by the Boston Automobile Club, local branch of the American Automobile Association, opened the way for Mayor Tobin to do something about the milling streams of automobiles that jam the central shopping districts daily.

The immediate aim of the Mayor is to evolve a concrete plan of relief upon which to base highway improvements for the next 10 years. Key proposal of the Metropolitan Planning Commission and the Boston Planning Board will be an elevated highway around the shopping districts via Cross Street, Atlantic Avenue and Albany Street, as recently featured in the news columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

New Arteries Considered

Other projects to be seriously considered will be the improvement of Blue Hill Avenue as an extension of the proposed overhead central artery, the improvement of Huntington Avenue as a rapid transit route into the heart of downtown Boston, and the development of a new northern artery along the Rutherford Avenue-Broadway route to Everett.

In connection with the Mayor's conference the Boston Planning Board will revive a plan of traffic relief that has been working on for 10 years, emphasizing the elevated road as the first real step out of vehicular chaos in downtown districts. This road is said to serve three purposes: channelization of north-to-south traffic through congested areas; leading of through traffic into the Summer tunnel, which is now laboring under a heavy financial deficit; speeding up the tempo of downtown traffic which would necessarily increase the possible volume of business by retail stores.

The Planning Board believes that from now on every traffic improvement in Metropolitan Boston should be made with the view of relieving downtown traffic in Boston. The Rutherford Avenue improvement is considered an improvement in this category. And every effort to remove through traffic from crowded districts also ties in with the Planning Board's program.

State Assistance Needed

Up to now, traffic improvements have been made on the supposition that the strong, moving Boston should support the weak—meaning the suburban districts. On that basis, traffic improvements in the suburban districts have far outstripped the rate of improvements in Boston proper, thus piling fast streams of traffic into Boston's inadequate streets which virtually dead-end the traffic flow.

Hence, the Planning Board thinks that the time has come for the State Legislature to turn its financial assistance toward the relief of Boston.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy with light snow tonight; continued cold through Saturday; moderate west winds; lowest temperature tonight 2 to 4 degrees.

Maine: Mostly cloudy with light snow tonight and Thursday; continued cold through Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy with light snow tonight and Thursday; slightly colder in extreme south portion tonight; continued cold Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday with local snow tonight; slightly colder tonight and continued cold Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northwest winds over the south and moderate west or northwest over the north portion; overcast to broken clouds tonight and Thursday with local snow.

Official Temperatures

City	Temp.
Boston	43
New Orleans	48
Chicago	38
New York	32
Denver	45
Norfolk	38
Philadelphia	38
Kansas City	32
St. Louis	32
Los Angeles	52
San Francisco	56
Minneapolis	16
Washington	24
Albany	30
St. Paul	24
Maxim., Jan. 17	57
Min., Jan. 17	17

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:43 p. m.; height, 8.0 feet.
Thursday, 9:11 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Light air; velocity, 5 to 7 p. m.

Hungarian Artist Says Needle Is Best Way to Learn to Paint

Rather surprising in a great many ways to the somewhat over-practical Yankee is Mme. Anna Lesznai, Hungarian artist and poet, whose visit to Boston in connection with classes at the Young Women's Christian Association is achieving such results as "putting romance into the art of embroidery."

Poet, artist, master of the technique of embroidery which provides "better training for painting than book reading," Madame Lesznai explained in an interview today that, "when Americans will sit in the dusts of the street doing designs like the peasants of Hungary" they will have established the tradition so necessary to real artistry in the handling of needle and thread.

Speaking of embroidery in the same breath with painting is one of Madame Lesznai's favorite surprises. To the uninitiated, it seems a far cry from the paint brush to the needle, yet both are "creative arts" of similar breadth, she says. If one departs from the established pattern and attempts a new design, either through a new combination of stitches or an original splash of the paint brush.

"Embroidery is an excellent training for painting," she declared, "because it demonstrates clearly the fundamental rules of artistic composition. In embroidery one must be content with fewer shades than in paintings, but the person who learns to embroider is already one half a painter."

Garden Experts Risk Sticklers In Hobbyists' Impromptu Quiz

Garden experts and quiz enthusiasts came together in a jolly "Information Please" session on horticulture at the midwinter meeting of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, modeled after the radio program of the same name. If there's anything you want to know about the care and feeding of gardens, the name of a strange plant, or a bird that's feeding in your back door these icy mornings, just ask the experts. Those up for "stumping" today were Mrs. John Washburn Coolidge, landscape architect; Mrs. Harriet Goode, bird authority; Prof. Stephen B. Hamlin of the Lexington Botanical Garden, and Dr. Donald Wyman of the Arnold Arboretum. Questions came from Federation members of the Metropolitan Area. Charles Lee, a Boston newspaperman, took the part of Clifton Fadiman.

Guest speakers of the morning included Miss Elsie M. West of New Bedford, whose topic was "Conservation," and Roger D. Swaim of the Massachusetts Civic League, who spoke in opposition to billboards. Mrs. Frank C. White of Melrose served as Publicity Chairman for the event.

The information hour was directed by Mrs. Henry W. Harris, Garden Club Federation metropolitan region Vice-Chairman. The

Thus she sums up surprise number two with: "If you want to learn to paint, don't read books on painting, learn to embroider."

Madame Lesznai came to this country only a few months ago to visit her two sons. Since then she has found the "beauties of nature so profuse" in the United States, as to inspire her genius in various lines of art. Most of her past work in painting is the world "as she remembers it from childhood." Thus her outlook upon the present retains the freshness of youth which is recaptured and splashed on the canvas both in oils, water colors, and tempera now on exhibition for a full week at the Y. W. C. A.

Both amusing and surprising is Madame Lesznai's failure to recall some of her own most promising productions. Listening to the reading of a poem recently, she nodded her head in approval, saying: "That is rather nice. Who did you say wrote it?"

The answer: "You wrote it yourself," was as amusing to her as it was to those around her. "So much in this country is so beautiful," she mused, "even more so than my own country. Yet it reminds me much of Hungary with its rolling hills and rural serenity. Probably that is why Americans have more poetry in their embroidery than Hungarians, even though the peasants of my own country have been doing that sort of work since childhood."

X-Ray Aids Industry

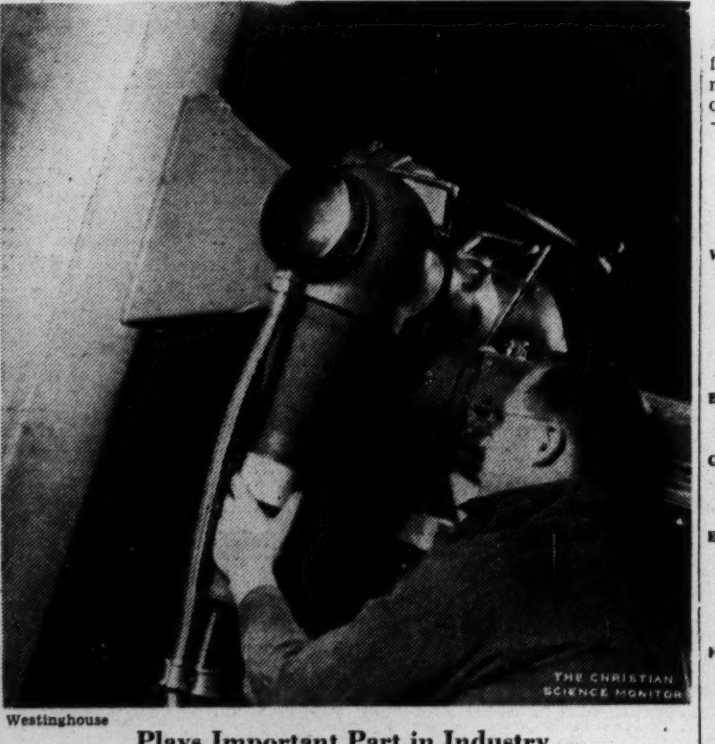
A new portable X-ray machine capable of piercing the three-inch walls of heavy steel castings to disclose the "inside" story of hidden defects, has been perfected by Westinghouse engineers. Wherever cracks or bubbles appear in a casting or a weld, these are shown up in less than one minute on a photographic negative.

A 20-inch X-ray tube heart of the apparatus, converts 220,000 volts of pulsating direct current into the invisible electronic bullets with which the new portable machine penetrates the metal. Were such a device available to industry 20 years ago, it would have spoiled one of Richard Hallett's best searings, spun for the Lynn Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers a few days ago.

Mr. Hallett told of putting into Boston Harbor one time as mate of a North German Lloyd steamer whose main cylinder head was cracked. The ship waited a month before a casting could be gotten

from Buffalo, N. Y., tooled, and tested. Just before bolting it in place, a tiny pin hole was spotted, and, to find how large it was, oil was poured into the hole until about three quarts disappeared. Needless to say, the replacement cylinder head was rejected. So was a second shipment which arrived a month later and proved to have a similar defect. Finally the steamer sailed anyway, preferring a crack to three-quart bubbles.

Had X-ray equipment been available at the foundry, neither of those castings would have been shipped. Today at all progressive foundries entrusted with the making of important castings X-ray investigation for flaws is routine. But whereas it was formerly necessary to bring castings or weldings to a more or less fixed X-ray laboratory for examination, the new Westinghouse portable device enables the inspector to go to the casting, a highly valuable change about where large inspection jobs are concerned.



Plays Important Part in Industry

The flexible tube and focusing device of this 220,000-volt portable X-ray machine enables the inspector to be aimed at castings or welds in massive steel equipment being examined for possible defects. L. D. Jennings, Westinghouse welding engineer, is focusing the apparatus.

Narrow Gauge Stockholders Face No Assets

Counsel for road says he doubts if anything in equity is left after paying mortgages.

No assets will remain for stockholders of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, known as the Narrow Gauge, when (and if) it is abandoned and liquidated at the end of this month, after more than 64 years of operation, L. Cushing Goodhue, counsel for the road, announced today.

"With first and general mortgages in the amount of \$1,000,000 each against the road's assets, I doubt very much if there will be any equity for the stockholders," Mr. Goodhue informed Arthur Black, special master appointed by the Federal Court.

As a result of this announcement, Mr. Black suggested that the stockholders be notified and be given an opportunity to be heard before him. The attorney said this would be done.

One of Steps

One of the first steps toward liquidation of the Railroad's properties—which will result if no agreement is reached as to means of continuing operations—was taken earlier by attorneys for the road and its bondholders, who announced they had agreed on the allocation of from 30 to 40 properties among the first and general mortgage bondholders.

On three parcels of land in Winthrop, totaling 66,000 square feet, the lawyers were unable to agree as to which were used for operating purposes and hence applicable to the first mortgage. They therefore submitted evidence to Mr. Black at a hearing in the Federal Building. Mr. Black took the matter under advisement.

Rutherford E. Smith appeared as counsel for the first mortgage bondholders, and Eugene T. Connolly, for the general mortgage bondholders.

Another Meeting

Seeking for means to continue service on the Narrow Gauge Railroad—scheduled to shut down Jan. 27—without resorting to court action, member of the Road's bondholders committee and the special Winthrop committee will meet again tonight, it was announced today.

Attorneys today conferred to discuss methods of overcoming the bondholders' refusal to give the town majority representation on the Road's directorate in exchange for a grant of \$50,000, estimated necessary to keep the Road running until March 30. By the latter date the town of Winthrop, most vitally concerned by the Road's termination, will have met in annual Town Meeting, and, it is expected, will have decided ways of keeping the Road alive or another source of transportation. Representatives of bus concerns have already contacted the Board of Selectmen.

An appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts is planned by the town should negotiations fail. Based on a contest of the Road's right to stop service when it has funds for continued operation, the town will cite its offer of \$50,000.

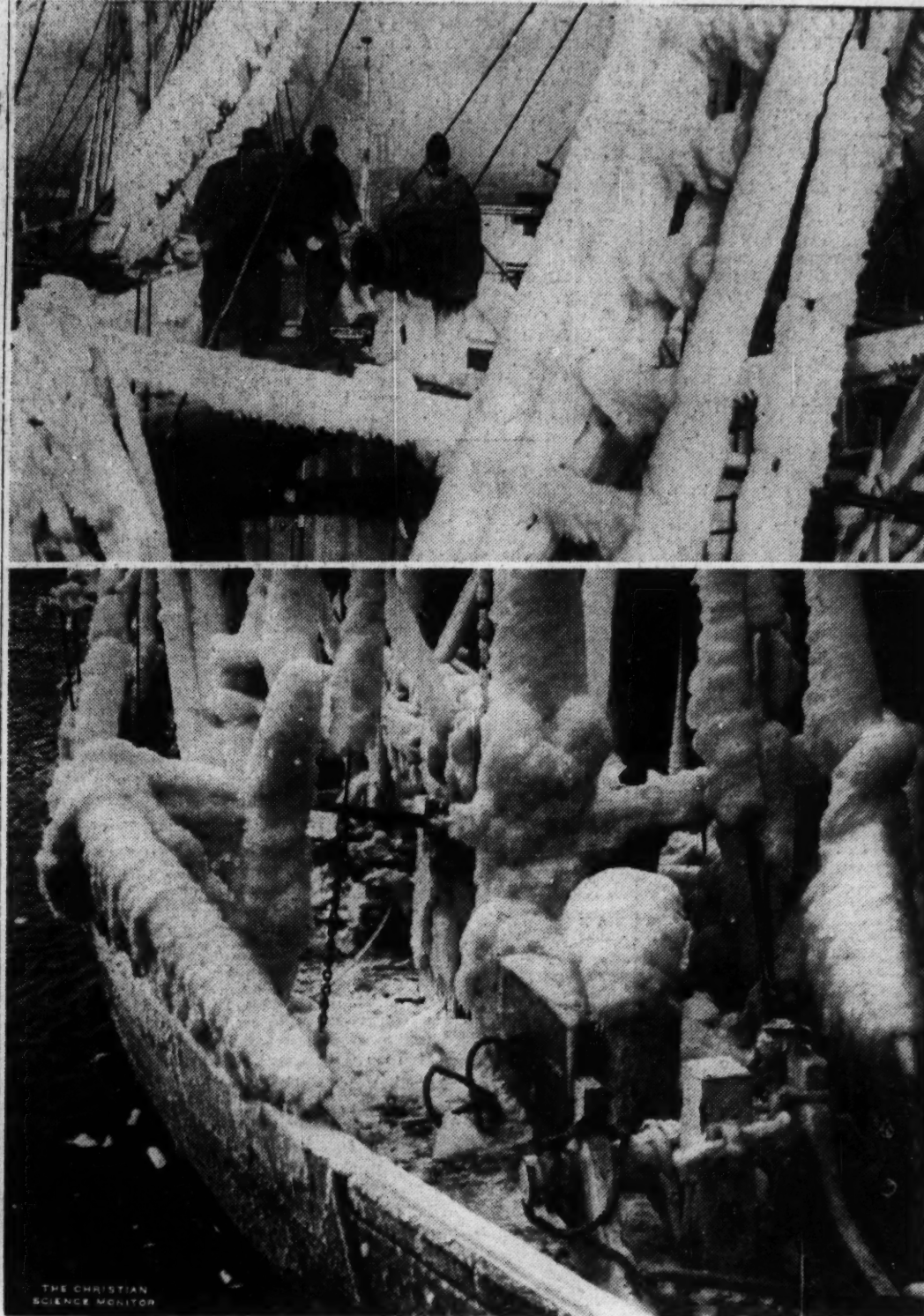
Sawyer to Quit Legislative Halls

Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, Mass., today formally announced that he will resign from the Legislature at the close of the present term, ending 27 years of continuous service in the House of Representatives.

This was the longest period of continuous service in its history. The previous record for continuous service was held by Henry Archin (R) of Lowell, who served for 25 years.

Representative Sawyer, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Ware, said the introduction of biennial sessions was responsible for his resignation and that he might in the future seek some other political office.

Winter 'Paints' Working Vessels



Offshore Wind and Cutting Cold Decorate Incoming Fishing Vessels
The Storm (upper) and Alpha (lower) were undoubtedly made more beautiful and picturesque by winter's handiwork, but their crews will have to chop it all away before sailing.

Kenya Farmers Expect Britain To Help Stop Locust Plague

Foreign Trade Flashes

Government aid to save the plantations of Britain's East African Colony of Kenya from a locust plague exceeding all previous records, and a drought more severe than in 40 years, is anticipated in the Colony, according to a bulletin received by Edmund F. Bemis, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Any successful rehabilitation program is believed dependent on a Government loan to finance the plantation owners. War mobilization has taken many men from the farms, and Kenya farmers are reported to be seriously considering sending their families to England, and giving up their farms.

Tung Oil in Burma

Burma will be in a position to produce 10,000 tons of tung oil annually, in the course of the next decade, it is estimated, according to another trade news flash received by Mr. Bemis. Burma's tung oil industry, inaugurated about 11 years ago, has shown a rapid expansion. Cultivation of tung trees in Burma from the beginning was on a strictly commercial basis, and the industry has been supported by British paint and varnish manufacturers through a company known as "The Tung Oil Estates, Ltd." This company now has 4,000 acres planted in tung trees, in addition to many thousands of acres under lease, but not yet developed.

Other trade flashes received by Mr. Bemis include: Extensive agricultural and industrial development in Hainan Island is planned by Japan. The island, about the size of Formosa, lies off the coast of French Indo-China. Japanese experts are making a comprehensive economic survey of the region. Possibilities in connection with production of rubber, cotton, and rice, on the island, appear to be of special interest to the Japanese, but it is also known to possess considerable mineral wealth.

Finland's merchant marine comprised 860 vessels of 379,000 net registered tons at the end of 1938, and these ships carried 41.3 per cent of the sea-borne trade of Finland during 1938, compared with 37.9 per cent in 1937. That country depends almost wholly upon the sea for the exports of its products, and for its national economy. Since exports are largely bulk cargoes, consisting of such products as cellulose, newsprint, timber, and copper, ample tonnage is required. The Republic is not self-sustaining in many of its requirements, such as motor vehicles, petroleum products, and industrial machinery, and therefore must rely upon the sea for the transportation of these essential supplies.

Establishment of 10 new motion picture theaters, in the near future, is being considered by the Afghan Government. One would be in Kabul, the Capital, and the remainder in the various provinces.

At present, the sole moving picture house in Afghanistan is in Kabul.

Contrary to popular opinion, the coming of Spring will be an aid rather than a detriment to the defense of Finland, which can hold out indefinitely against Russia so long as the Allies can keep supplies pouring into Scandinavian countries, Dr. Ensis K. F. Ronka, member of the Finnish Relief Commission, told the Lions Club meeting at the Hotel Touraine today.

Dr. Ronka explained that Finland is a land of lakes, which would be difficult for the Russian mechanized forces to cross when the Spring comes and the ice-covered waters melt and become barriers of a new type to the movements of troops. The Finnish relief member took the place of John B. Matteson, as the principal speaker at the meeting, when the Finnish Vice-Consul in Boston was unable to attend.

Dr. Ronka upset other speculations about Finland's ability to continue a war against the great nation of Russians, when he stated that Finland had called only 150,000 of its 400,000 soldiers to the battlefield, and could in dire emergencies raise a maximum army of 600,000.

"The most serious drain on Finland will be that of supplies," he said. "With all able-bodied men in the army, we must rely on imports for our necessities and the necessities of life."

He appealed for the release of war materials from the United States to the Allies for shipment into Finland as more important even than the proposed war loan pushed by President Roosevelt.

Supplies Held As the Major Finnish Need

Answering a Burke charge that an Indiana motorist complained that no sand was seen last Friday on the Newton to New York state boundary line route he traveled, Mr. Lawrence said crews worked 30 hours steady until Saturday morning sanding the roads and after a little rest continued working all day Sunday.

The attack by Mr. Burke also included a charge that the administration has failed to heat adequately the State Public Works Building at night, with the result that the scrubmen working at night have been affected. Despite a statutory provision allowing these women 30-days "sick leave" without loss of pay, Mr. Burke charged they have not been paid.

Commissioner Beal denied this charge also, claiming the building was adequately heated.

Episcopal League Meets in Boston

Between 600 and 700 delegates from 200 Episcopal parishes were on hand at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul and at Ford Hall today for the sessions of the twentieth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Chapter League. The Rev. Dr. Henry Pitney Van Dusen of Union Theological Seminary in New York spoke on "Issues in Contemporary Religious Thought."

At the same hour women delegates held their meeting in Ford Hall, Miss Eva D. Corey, President of the Diocesan Women's Auxiliary, presiding. Reports were read and officers chosen and Miss Katharine C. Eynon, President of the Diocesan Young People's Fellowship, reported her impressions as an observer at the sessions of the World Conference of Christian Youth, held last August in Amsterdam.

Following luncheon, a joint meeting of the men and women was held in Ford Hall, at which Dr. Van Dusen spoke on "The World Outreach of the Church." The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, presided at this session. The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop Emeritus of the Diocese, addressed the delegates.

Lupien Rejects 21 City Workers

Eleven cement inspectors and 10 supervisors employed as the City's representatives on WPA projects sponsored by the Boston Public Works Department were out of work today following refusal of Ulysses J. Lupien, State Civil Service Director, to approve their continuance on the City's pay rolls on the ground that they were not appointed from the civil service lists.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—Guidance tour on Composition by Mrs. Bayard. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by May Taylor, soprano, and Margaret Kurjian, pianist. 3:45.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—"Two on an Island," by Elmer Rice. Rehearsals by Jo Milner. Featuring Luther Adler, Betty Field and John Cravens. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. (One week only.)

Movies

Brookline Village—Paul Muni in "We Are Not Alone." 3:05, 8:20, 9:40. "Code of the Streets." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—"Winter Carnival." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Also "Dayline Wire," featuring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:35, 6:55, 10:15.

Essex—"Winter Carnival" with Ann Sheridan and Richard Carlson. 1:45, 4:15, 8:15. Also "Inspector Hornleigh on Holiday." 2, 5, 8. Tomorrow: "Just Like a Woman," starring John Lodge and Gertrude Michael. Also "We Are Not Alone" with Paul Muni.

Fenway and Paramount—Sonja Henie in "Everything Happens Rehearsal." 4:40, 7:10, 9:05. Paramount: 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9. Also "Emergency Squad," with Louise Campbell and William Henry. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35. Tomorrow: "A Child is Born," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald and Jeffrey Lynn. Also "City of Chance," with Lynn Bari and Donald Woods.

Fine Arts—Harris: 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Bea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

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9:55. Also "Winter Carnival." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:25, 4:35, 8:15. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—"Come With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinee 1:30, evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinee 10 a. m., 2 and 4:45, evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

Televis Cinema—March of Time, Artie Shaw—Symphony of Swing; Switzerland; Disney cartoon; Scherzo, 20 minutes news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 2:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:50, 9:15. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring the Jones Family. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

Tremont—"The Old Maid" featuring Betty Davis and Miriam Hopkins. Also "Rage of Paris," with D. Barriquet and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Continuous from 4:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Goodbye Mr. Chips," featuring Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis.

University—Charles Laughlin in "The Beachcomber." 2, 6:15, 9:40. Also "Dramatic School," with Luise Rainer. 1:30, 4:40, 8:15.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page except on Saturday when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Burden on NYA in Maine Seen As of Record Proportions

Maine has more youths on National Youth Administration rolls, and more applications on file, than at any time in its history, Leon J. Kowal, NYA Regional Director for New England and New York, said today. Mr. Kowal has just returned from a survey trip to Portland, Maine.

"Severe unemployment among young people is more pointed in Maine today because of a generally prevailing situation in which employers are taking back those they formerly employed, and giving preference to older workers because they are more skilled," Mr. Kowal declared.

"I quite agree with the statement made here yesterday by Paul V. McNutt to the effect that the biggest problem America faces today is her employable unemployed in the 16-24 age range."

Mr. Kowal says he has just been reading H. G. Wells' new book, "The Fate of Man," in which Mr. Wells takes as his thesis his belief that world strife may be blamed on "young people with nothing to do."

Mr. Kowal said, "As long as we have unemployment among young people, we're going to have wars. Unemployment and consequent near-starvation among Germany's post-war youth led to Hitler's accepting Hitler and National

Socialism as possible remedies. Mr. Kowal pointed out. Mr. Kowal said that Gov. Levee Saltonstall agrees with him that youth is Massachusetts' biggest problem, too, as well as that of the Nation.

"Another interesting fact that emerges from any thoughtful youth survey today is that more than fifty per cent of the crimes against property are committed by people under 24," Mr. Kowal stated, explaining that this is for the first nine months of 1939. "The average age of people arrested continues to be 19, as it has been for the past five or six years," he added. "But the significant thing that must be apparent to anybody out of this is that the crimes youth commits are those against property, rather than violence against people. This shows that youth has an economic problem, which it's trying to fill in the only possible way it sees."

Mr. Kowal declared further that private business firms should give youth encouragement by training youth in its shops and factories.

"Private industry must show it can lead the way by constructive help before government can conscientiously feel it has no further responsibility for the economic welfare of the youth of the Nation," he concluded.

Seven Women Face Deportation

Deportation proceedings against seven Canadian women detained by U. S. immigration officials in a drive on immigrants who come to the United States on visitors' permits and then stay to work, began today at the immigration station in East Boston.

The drive was authorized by the Department of Labor in an effort to protect American workers from competition from persons in the country illegally. Miss Mary H. Ward, New England Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, pointed out.

Profit Is Shown Widely Effective

"What is This Thing Called Profit?" was the topic of a round table discussion presided over last night by Prof. Ross G. Walker of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration at the January meeting of the New England Control of the Controllers Institute of America at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Albion Davis, Comptroller of the American Hide and Leather Company, led the discussion with a statement on how and where profit fits into the community and what it means to the community that takes an active interest in its local business. He also described profit's effect on social and business conservation and development.

U. S. Is Highly Successful In Mass. Courts

The United States was successful in 99.77 per cent of the criminal cases prosecuted in the Federal district of Massachusetts in the 12 months ending last December, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, announced today.

Out of 418 cases there were only one acquittal, he said, and of 476 cases closed, 58 were cases the Attorney "inherited" when he took office last March. Some dated as far back as 1924. Most of these were not-prosessed.

The 418 cases involved 583 defendants. The Government collected \$100,017 in fines. Attorney Brandon said that although the probation figure is high, the number of violations of probation has been low.

Ely Appointed College Counsel

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely today was named legislative counsel for the Trustees of Massachusetts State College.

At the meeting of the Trustees, announcing this appointment, John W. Haigis of Greenfield, former State Treasurer, took office as a member of the Board. The Trustees approved plans for the construction of two dormitories and voted to discontinue the summer school this year. This session has been in operation for 40 years, with the exception of the summer of 1932.

Drifting Mine Sighted

A drifting mine has been sighted 1,570 miles east of Jacksonville, Fla., the Branch Hydrographic Office in Boston today warned shipping. The mine is supposed to have drifted from the war zone although no other information was received in the dispatch to the Hydrographic Office from Washington headquarters.

The Gobblers Come to Boston



By a Staff Photographer

New Turkey Breed Shown at Poultry Show

Mrs. I. C. Goodson of Ridgehaven Turkey Farm, Chocoma, N. H., holding a specimen "tom" of the new Royal Palm breed developed in Florida

Boston Poultry Show Opens

A cacophony of barnyard sound—the crowing of roosters and the shrill cries of bantams, the gobble of turkeys, the honk of geese and the soft cooing of pigeons—greeted the ear this morning at the opening of the five-day ninety-first annual Boston Poultry Show in the Boston Garden Exhibition Hall.

Today was mostly an exhibitors' day—unraveling and setting up of cages for several thousands and very noisy exhibits. A majority of the displays are fancy breeds raised mostly for exhibition purposes, and huge bronze and white turkeys strutted and held out their elaborately beautiful tail feathers for inspection. Officially the show was opened

just after noon time with a luncheon in the Canadian Room of the Hotel Manger where Thomas Leavitt, of Norwell, Mass., President of the Boston show and himself an exhibitor, welcomed the various exhibitors and their invited guests. The exhibitors came mostly from the New England area though there were representatives from all sections of the United States and ten foreign nations.

Among the show features this year is the large collection of turkeys, including the first showing locally of the new Royal Palm turkeys developed in Florida. They are being exhibited in Boston by Mrs. I. C. Goodson of Chocoma, N. H., one of the few local breeders. An ice and snow to drop below the traffic surface, making it a safer structure. In addition, the dead weight of the traffic surface is reduced.

Mr. Carmody began his business career as a clerk and bookkeeper with various structural steel manufacturers in the Middle West, transferring to the garment field in 1914. Following a study of the coal industry for the U. S. Coal Commission in 1922, he entered that field. In 1927 he became editor of the trade publications "Coal Age" and "Factory and Industrial Management."

Berkshire County's Districts Unchanged

The Redistricting Commission reported today to Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, that Berkshire County's five representative districts will remain unchanged. The Commission was named to determine whether population changes warranted legislative reapportionment in the Massachusetts General Court.

Private Work Urged to Cut Relief Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

Administrator Jesse H. Jones, is one of the triumvirate of relief in America, will look at the new Huntington Avenue Subway, a WPA project; the new \$15,000,000 12-foot pipe line bringing water to Boston from Quabbin; the Old Harbor Housing project; Mission Hill Housing project; the new divided section of the Newburyport Turnpike; the new Cottage Farm Bridge overpass; and the new \$2,200,000 Marine Hospital in Boston.

Tonight Mr. Carmody will participate in dedicating the new section of the Thomas Crane Library in Quincy, and as a side trip will take a look at the Quincy-Weymouth bridge over Fore River. Tomorrow, Mr. Carmody will drive to Concord, N. H., to take part in dedicatory exercises for the new State Office Building, pausing briefly at Manchester on the way back to help formally open the new Army.

Despite the multiplicity of projects coming under his five agencies in 48 states—nearly \$500,000,000 having been spent by them in Massachusetts alone since 1933—Mr. Carmody shows a surprising familiarity with many of the individual undertakings.

Library Problem He spoke, for example, of the problem raised by the Library addition in Quincy. The original building was designed by Richardson, and it was a matter of some concern in Quincy that the addition should not detract from the beauty of the original structure.

Mr. Carmody seemed eager to check reports of assistants that the architects and contractors, working under a \$200,000 WPA arrangement, had actually added to the charm of the earlier building.

He also spoke of the open steel gratings used for the first time in this section on the new overpass and traffic circle at the Cambridge end of the Cottage Farm Bridge. These gratings, he feels, will allow ice and snow to drop below the traffic surface, making it a safer structure. In addition, the dead weight of the traffic surface is reduced.

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Political Activity by Youths Urged in Boston Symposium

Politics isn't all corrupt, but young people must actively participate in keeping the house in order, if progress is to be made. A group of speakers at a Ford Hall Forum symposium on "Youth Faces Corruption in Politics," at the Hotel Bradford last night, were agreed in a joint interview during the course of the evening.

One of the participants, Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Mass., said he believed youth's "sour" feeling that politics is a hopeless mess is more dangerous than any of Europe's "isms."

"Corruption (in politics) is largely the fault of business, small as well as large," was another of his observations. Interest in the topic was such that the general public, which had an opportunity to have questions answered during a broadcast hour over WBZ, swamped the switchboard with more calls than could be handled.

Mayor Putnam, Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston; Reuben L. Lurie, Counsel for the Boston Bar Association; J. Robert Ayers, Weston, Mass., member of the Massachusetts State Council, Young Men's Republican Clubs, and A. Frank Reel, Cambridge, Mass., President, Cambridge Young Democrats, were unanimous that politics concerns every phase of community living and that, therefore, politics should be the business of every right-thinking citizen of a community.

"Unless you want your young person to do a Thoreau and flee to some remote Walden Pond," Mr. Lurie put in with a smile. "I think it's unfair to single out politics," Mr. Ayers declared. "There's no more corruption there than anywhere else. The only reason politics is highlighted is because it makes news."

Mr. Reel agreed in substance with Mr. Ayers but pointed out the practical side of politics, that is the high cost of acquiring an office. Until that can be lessened, he sees no solution.

Mr. Lurie would urge youth to join up with groups already fighting corruption. "They can't do very much alone," he said, "any more than they can fight floods or land-control projects alone. Youth has, more than anything else, to train itself intelligently, and be trained. I think corruption is a serious problem to be dealt with seriously. The greatest danger for youth in politics is that they may be misled by oratory or indignation."

Mr. Lurie recommends the League of Women Voters for young women. Mr. Parkman pointed to youth and its "ideals, strength, courage, vigor, zeal, ardor, and enthusiasm," as the salvation of politics. "Youth isn't afraid to try anything," he said.

"Politics is at the very foundation of society, almost as necessary as religion itself," he stated further. "If politics is rotten, then everything else is rotten. Recent experience in Russia and Germany shows that corrupt politics drags to ruin the arts, professions, business, even labor itself."

Among young people's questions heard from the floor were two on independent voting, and the city-manager plan. Mr. Ayers and Mr. Reel agreed it is better not to vote independently, as a split ticket only handicaps a Government setup. Mr. Ayers also urged the young people to vote in the primaries, where they have a choice of candidates.

Mr. Ayers favors the city-manager form of Government because "you are then more apt to get an experienced, capable administrator."

Mr. Reel said a city Government was good or bad depending on those in it, whatever its form.

Bay State Deficit Threatens

(Continued from Page 1)

amounted to \$21,000,000. In 1939, only \$15,000,000 was produced.

While all this money is distributed to the cities and towns, the State is affected by the drop in the total because on that total is based the State's surtax on income of the people of the Commonwealth while the State Government is still spending more than \$75,000,000 a year.

What Government Costs He pointed out that State Government alone costs each man, woman, and child in Massachusetts, an average of \$20 a year while municipal government costs more than \$80 per capita. The two items together amount to more than

\$100 per capita or more than \$300 a year per average family. This cost is entirely apart from the Federal direct and indirect taxes.

Tax Legislation Delayed Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, explaining in part a \$5,000,000 drop in 1939 revenue below estimates, stated that the estimates on the yield of new taxes, including the increased tax on liquor and the new cigarette tax, were based upon the assumption that the tax legislation would be adopted before Aug. 1 so that revenue collections could be started for the month of August. However, the Legislature did not adopt the necessary legislation until late in August, therefore delaying start of the new taxes until Sept. 1. The delay, Mr. Long said, cost the State \$1,000,000 in revenue.

Bequests included \$10,000 to Lawrence Academy of Groton; \$3,000 each to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Northfield School; \$1,000 to the Massachusetts Bible Society of Boston; \$15,000 each to the Union Congregational Church of Groton and Community Memorial Hospital of Ayer, which were also named ultimate beneficiaries of a \$25,000 trust fund set up for Miss Gertrude Gerrish of Groton. Three other gifts set up trust funds totaling \$140,000 for the benefit of individuals. Except for a few smaller bequests to friends, the remainder is left to the heirs-at-law.

Amos L. Taylor and the Second National Bank of Boston are named executors and trustees.

Academy Aided In Robbins Will

Gifts of \$72,000 to educational and charitable institutions are designated in the will of Miss Charlotte M. Robbins of Weston, filed yesterday in Middlesex Probate Court, disposing of an estate estimated at \$400,000.

Bequests included \$10,000 to Lawrence Academy of Groton; \$3,000 each to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Northfield School; \$1,000 to the Massachusetts Bible Society of Boston; \$15,000 each to the Union Congregational Church of Groton and Community Memorial Hospital of Ayer, which were also named ultimate beneficiaries of a \$25,000 trust fund set up for Miss Gertrude Gerrish of Groton. Three other gifts set up trust funds totaling \$140,000 for the benefit of individuals. Except for a few smaller bequests to friends, the remainder is left to the heirs-at-law.

Amos L. Taylor and the Second National Bank of Boston are named executors and trustees.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

6:00 WRUL 6:04mc
For Thursday, Jan. 18
12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:30 WORL 620kc
6:00 WRUL 6:04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Jan. 18
1:30 p. m. WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6:00-6:45 a. m. and 11:20-11:55 a. m.)
6:30 p. m.—Basic English for Beginners: How Basic Is Done.
6:30 p. m.—Basic English for Beginners: How Basic Is Done.
7:00 p. m.—"Americans All"—Immigrants All transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—Symphony Concert.
8:00 p. m.—"Understanding Music," by Leonard Bernstein.
(11:20-11:55 a. m. and 11:20-11:55 a. m.)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: News in Spanish: Symphonies.

Today on Short Waves

London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin.
DXB, 9.15mc, 25.5m; GSC, 9.55mc, 31.3m.
Paris—8:15 p. m.—News in English: Light Music: Tourist Notes. 2RO, 11.8mc, 25.5m; 10.30 p. m.—News in English: DXB, 9.15mc, 25.5m; GSC, 9.55mc, 31.3m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English: EAQ, 9.85mc, 30.4m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Vocal Solo, JZK, 15.18 mc, 19.7m.
Rindholm—8:45 p. m.—Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A. PCJ, 9.50mc, 31.2m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.15mc, 31.2m; DJD, 11.7mc, 25.4m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. FPB, 11.8mc, 25.2m; TPA, 11.7mc, 25.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English: DXB, 9.15mc, 25.5m; GSC, 9.55mc, 31.3m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English: TPA, 11.7mc, 25.6m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Talk: "Masters of Music." GSC, 9.55mc, 31.3m.



Sunny beaches
await your coming

Enjoy a winter vacation where warm breezes ruffle a blue ocean, and white sands invite you to relaxation.

You will find hotels, resorts, railroad and steamship lines advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, especially the Tuesday and Friday issues.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WREI-590m	690kc-WBZ-590m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris 5:15 "Billy and Betty" 5:30 "In Hollywood" 5:45 "Merrill's Chances" 6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill 6:15 Hedda Hopper 6:30 Jay Wesley sports 6:45 Today in Europe 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:15 "Lum and Abner" 7:30 Burns and Allen 7:45 comedy: music 8:00 Al Pearce and His 8:15 "Gang Busters" 8:30 "Dr. Christian" 8:45 drama: "Cubano and 9:00 Theater: Walter 9:15 Huston in "Five 9:45 comedy: music 10:00 Glenn Miller's Or 10:15 Public Affairs 10:30 Sports: news 10:45 Music: weather 11:00 Paul Sullivan 11:15 "Master Works on 11:30 The Air 11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or	5:00 "Harvey and Del" 5:15 Irene Wicker 5:30 "Gene and Glenn" 5:45 "Tom Mix" 6:00 News: music: weather 6:15 "35 Years Ago" 6:30 "Serenade" 6:45 "Marching Along" 7:00 "Easy Aces" 7:15 "Mr. Keen" 7:30 "The Lone Ranger" 7:45 comedy: music 8:00 "Breathing Along" 8:15 "Chorus Girl" 8:30 "Quicksilver" 8:45 drama: "Cubano and 9:00 "This Man's Army" 9:15 "This Man's Army" 9:45 comedy: music 10:00 Glenn Miller's Or 10:15 Public Affairs 10:30 Sports: news 10:45 Music: weather 11:00 Paul Sullivan 11:15 "Master Works on 11:30 The Air 11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or	5:00 "Harvey and Del" 5:15 Irene Wicker 5:30 "Gene and Glenn" 5:45 "Tom Mix" 6:00 News: music: weather 6:15 "35 Years Ago" 6:30 "Serenade" 6:45 "Marching Along" 7:00 "Easy Aces" 7:15 "Mr. Keen" 7:30 "The Lone Ranger" 7:45 comedy: music 8:00 "Breathing Along" 8:15 "Chorus Girl" 8:30 "Quicksilver" 8:45 drama: "Cubano and 9:00 "This Man's Army" 9:15 "This Man's Army" 9:45 comedy: music 10:00 Glenn Miller's Or 10:15 Public Affairs 10:30 Sports: news 10:45 Music: weather 11:00 Paul Sullivan 11:15 "Master Works on 11:30 The Air 11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or	5:00 "Harvey and Del" 5:15 Irene Wicker 5:30 "Gene and Glenn" 5:45 "Tom Mix" 6:00 News: music: weather 6:15 "35 Years Ago" 6:30 "Serenade" 6:45 "Marching Along" 7:00 "Easy Aces" 7:15 "Mr. Keen" 7:30 "The Lone Ranger" 7:45 comedy: music 8:00 "Breathing Along" 8:15 "Chorus Girl" 8:30 "Quicksilver" 8:45 drama: "Cubano and 9:00 "This Man's Army" 9:15 "This Man's Army" 9:45 comedy: music 10:00 Glenn Miller's Or 10:15 Public Affairs 10:30 Sports: news 10:45 Music: weather 11:00 Paul Sullivan 11:15 "Master Works on 11:30 The Air 11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or	5:00 "Harvey and Del" 5:15 Irene Wicker 5:30 "Gene and Glenn" 5:45 "Tom Mix" 6:00 News: music: weather 6:15 "35 Years Ago" 6:30 "Serenade" 6:45 "Marching Along" 7:00 "Easy Aces" 7:15 "Mr. Keen" 7:30 "The Lone Ranger" 7:45 comedy: music 8:00 "Breathing Along" 8:15 "Chorus Girl" 8:30 "Quicksilver" 8:45 drama: "Cubano and 9:00 "This Man's Army" 9:15 "This Man's Army" 9:45 comedy: music 10:00 Glenn Miller's Or 10:15 Public Affairs 10:30 Sports: news 10:45 Music: weather 11:00 Paul Sullivan 11:15 "Master Works on 11:30 The Air 11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WREI-590m	690kc-WBZ-590m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top of the Morning	News: "Morning Review"	Organ recital	News comment	"Musical Clock"
7:15 Top of the Morning	Bradley King	George and Dixie	George and Dixie	New Service
7:30 Variety: news	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	George and Dixie	New Service
7:45 News: weather	News: weather	George and Dixie	George and Dixie	New Service
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talk; re-	News Service	Local news: weather	Bailey Acton
8:15 Caroline Cabot	cordings	Local news: weather	Local news: weather	"Morning"
8:30 Eddie Lee	News: Hour: talk; re-	"Musical Roundup"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	Household talk	Household talk	"Merry-Goo"
9:00 "Food Magazine"	News: "As You Like It"	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
9:15 "American School of	the Air	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
9:30 the Air	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
10:50 Mary Lee Taylor	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
11:00 "Brenda Curtis"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
11:15 "Big Sister"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
11:30 "Aunt Jennie"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
11:45 Kate Smith: talk	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
12:00 "The O'Brien"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
12:15 "Helen Trent"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
12:30 "Our Gal Sunday"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
1:45 "Road of Life"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
2:15 Four Club men	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
2:30 "Your Family"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
2:45 "My Son and I"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
3:15 "Society Girl"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
3:30 News Service	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
3:45 "In Record Time"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
4:00 Harvard program	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
4:15 Science talk	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
4:30 Speakers	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
4:45 Promenade	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
6:30 Jay Wesley sports	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
6:45 Today in Europe	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
7:15 Movie comment	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
7:30 "Pop"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
7:45 views	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
8:00 "Ask—It—Basket!"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
8:15 "Quarantine"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
8:30 "Bizarre As It	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
8:45 "Serena"	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
9:00 Major Bowes' am	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
9:15 tour hour	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
9:30 Major Bowes' am	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
9:45 tour hour	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
10:00 Glen Miller's Or	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
10:15 H. Horlick's Or	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
10:30 Sports: news	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
10:45 Music: weather	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
11:15 "Master Works on	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
11:30 The Air	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"
11:45 Bob Crosby's Or	Lois: can be beautiful	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Goo"

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At last . . . we've found a couple of sales that won't be over by the time you've read this column. Usually when we pounce on one of them, we find that it's either in its last stages, or it's just one of those one-day specials, which means it wouldn't do you any good at all if we were to tell you about it.

The first is a special buy in the way of men's overcoats and suits. At Gilchrist's. And according to our informant, here's something for the men to get a bit excited about. For all the suits have been marked down to \$22.75. Overcoats and dinner jackets, too. And some of them have been marked as high as \$40 heretofore. And the lot includes just about every kind of a suit or an overcoat a man could think of. . . . Chesterfields, Balmacaans, and Raglan style overcoats, business suits with as much of the conservative Boston in them as you want, or the more casual, informal suits in serge, unfinished worsteds and so on. And incidentally, for the benefit of the many young boys who find themselves buying their own clothes this year, we might also mention that Gilchrist has worked out one of their famous three-months-to-pay systems with this sale, and no down payment needed. Personally, we think this last business about the no-down-payment is a real service to some of the young boys who find that so often when they find a special buy, they haven't had advance warning enough to allow them to save up even enough for the initial payment. Ordinarily, this would mean that they'd have to forego that sale, and lose the chance of saving a few dollars. . . . no doubt that's why Gilchrist has fixed up this handy way to buy clothes!

Clearance Sale In Fine Furniture

The second is Paine Furniture Company's usual (but unusual!) Midwinter Clearance Sale, in which you'll find lots of things that you've been needing to fill in around the house for some time. And when you see some of the fine tufted lounge chairs for around \$89.50 or so, you'll probably change your mind about putting so much money into having your favorite chair all fixed up and newly upholstered. After all, with all the comfort this chair offers, it won't take you

long to find out that this is your favorite chair, too. Other specials, such as a complete dining-room set, Georgian style, for \$159.50; spacious sofas at big savings; Oriental rugs along with native Americans; Baby Grand pianos, lamps, mattresses, and the loveliest sheer white organdy curtains (permanent finish) with those wide ruffles . . . now \$5 a pair. Formerly around \$7.50, we were told. Opposite Hotel Statler, at 81 Arlington Street, with advice from their decorating staff without charge.

How to Solve A Powder Problem

How many times, while you're away from home, have you found that in powdering your nose with just a few flakes of powder, you've smeared your face with oodles of straying powder? Plenty, we imagine. However, trust Volupte (who puts out the loveliest compacts) to do something about it. By offering you an enamel-on-gold tone metal compact, in a rich Persian pattern, in a case that protects the finish of the compact while it's rattling around in your bag. However, that's not what we're highlighting; rather it's the fact that this base has a little full-length brush on the end that we're here to talk about. Because naturally you use it to dust off your clothes after you've (presumably) been dusting only your nose! This too is now being sold at a special price, \$1.50. Out at Yvonne's, at 1354 Beacon Street, in Brookline, to name one place. We suggest them as an inexpensive, but different, gift to buy now and tuck away for future use. Don't forget there'll be a lot of graduations and weddings flocking in on you shortly . . . and they all mean gifts.

P. S. You'll hear a lot about "parrot colors" shortly. To be sure they're nothing more than vivid golds and yellows and blues and so forth, but we're warning you, just so you'll have it all figured out ahead of time, when salesgirls mention them. With various socialites around town acting as models and salesgirls, 10 per cent of all the sales at Chez Madeline, 155 Newbury, on Thursday and Friday, go to the Boston School of Occupational Therapy.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Methodists Rally to Unity

A call for "spiritual oneness to project a program of service commensurate with the latent powers and unparalleled opportunity of the new church" was sounded by Bishops of the recently unified Methodist Church at a mass meeting in Symphony Hall last night.

The Methodist Church will have a place in the religious life of America in days to come because it is meeting the underlying and clamant religious needs of this hour, declared Bishop Paul B. Kern of Nashville, Tenn., member of the Council of Bishops under whose auspices the meeting was arranged.

Citing reasons for his belief in the secure future of Methodism, Bishop Kern said: "Methodism confronts the future with an emphasis on the place of religious education in life. Believing that education in religion is native to the spirit of man, the Methodists have always emphasized the early training of children." "Methodism has been and is insistent upon the social application of the gospel," Bishop Kern said. "No church will largely influence the life of tomorrow that does not, today, ring clear its denunciation of social injustice and inequity."

Meetings will be held throughout New England next month by

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam to bring information concerning the church to the people and to unify Methodist institutions for the worldwide missionary task confronting the church. On Feb. 14 clerical and lay leaders of the Methodist Church in five conferences of the New England area will meet to prepare a follow-up program. Final ratification will come in the annual spring meetings of the five conferences when the formal program of the churches for 1940-1941 will be announced.

Relief Clothing Goes to Poland

Approximately \$24,000 worth of new clothing material and more than 1,500 pounds of used clothing are now on their way to Polish refugees in Lithuania aboard the S. S. Mormacide, of the American Seafair Line, the Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., in Boston announced today.

Both the new and used materials are consigned to Bergen, Norway, for reshipment to Vilna, Lithuania, where some 25,000 Polish refugees are located. Gilbert Redfern, the American representative of the Commission, will supervise the distribution.

Textile Men Told Wisdom Of Pay Rises

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New England textile manufacturers were advised today that voluntary pay increases to keymen in their organizations would bring them better return on that investment than on any other action they could take with the same amount of money.

Douglas G. Woolf, editor of Textile World, tells them the true story of a young man, a graduate of a textile school a few years ago, who gained a job as assistant technician in the laboratory of a textile mill at \$110 a month. "He was a bright young man, and he soon acquired more and more responsibility both in the laboratory and in the operating end," said Mr. Woolf, "and now is doing quite an important job. His employers like him, and feel they have a 'corner' in him. They praise him to his friends and relatives."

Eventual Outcome "But the young man is still making \$110 a month. He has a wife and a new baby, and finds it difficult to get along financially. "He is not much for talking about himself, so he probably will continue not to ask for a raise. Either he'll become permanently discouraged, and sink to doing a routine job—or some other mill will recognize his possibilities and take him on at a living wage. In the first case, he will be the loser; in the second, his present employer will be the loser."

The trouble with this story, it is not unusual. Mr. Woolf declared, adding: "It is typical of far too many plants and men in the textile industry. The average manufacturer doesn't give enough thought to the keymen in his organization. He is much more effective in his relations with his operatives than with his overseers and technicians, for example. The reason probably is that employee-employee relations have become a major factor in a manufacturing job—but unfortunately it does not necessarily include contact with key personnel."

Increasing Worth Mr. Woolf went on to say: "Don't take that figure of \$110 too seriously. That happens to be a real case, and there are many more right around that figure, but we don't mean to infer that this young man should be satisfied with a raise to \$125 or \$150. He happens to be worth \$250 a month to his mill, if he's worth a cent. And he'd be worth more next year, and still more the year after that, and so on—if the mill would encourage him by following him through with voluntary pay increases."

"And the mill would make money by the transaction. That's the important point. There's no percentage in bargain-hunting for keymen. We know any number of textile manufacturers who could take a certain number of hundreds or thousands of dollars a year and invest them in voluntary increases to keymen in their organizations, and get better return on that investment than on any other thing they could do with the same amount of money. We're not guessing about this; we know."

"We want to re-emphasize the word voluntary. An unsolicited raise of \$5 a week means more than a forced one of \$10."

Wage-Hour Law Plans Discussed

Only because of a few "chisel employers" is a state wages and hours law necessary in Massachusetts, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, told the special legislative Commission established to study such legislation, at its meeting yesterday.

The great majority of Massachusetts employers, however, the Commissioner said, especially those connected with the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, make no attempt to evade the law and co-operate to the fullest with the Labor Department.

George L. Barnes, representing Associated Industries, recommended that any State law exempt Federal employees who are now covered by the Federal Act. Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, explained that any State law would affect only those companies in the Commonwealth which are not in interstate commerce and do not come under the Federal Act. He also stated that the major battle of the 1941 Legislature would be on wages and hours.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations which was not represented at the meeting will be given an opportunity to express its views at a later date, Senator Chandler Bigelow (R) of Beverly, Chairman of the Commission, said at the close of the meeting.

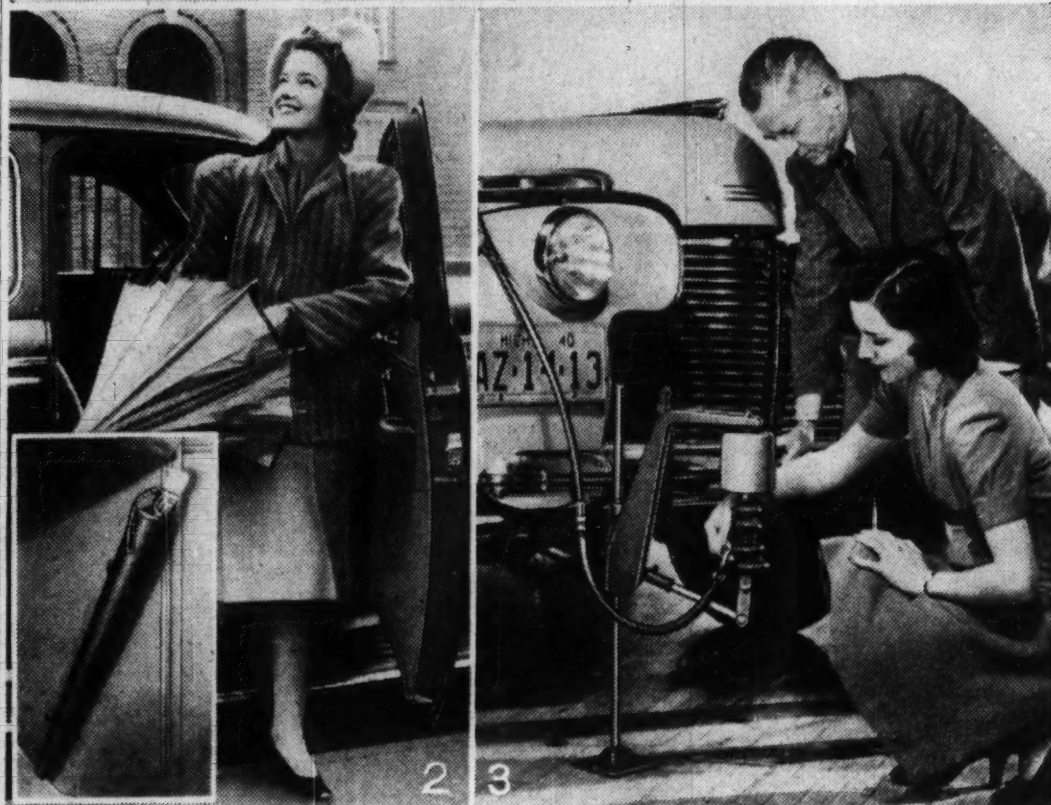
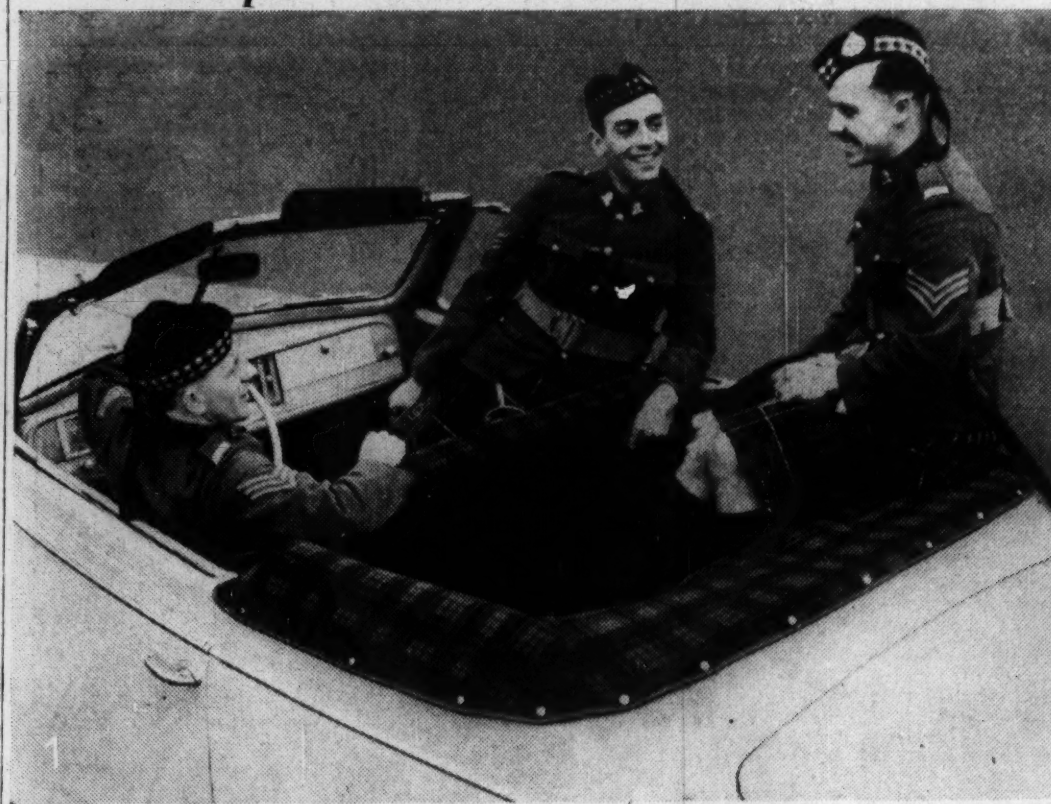
Boston to Greet Business Leaders

For the first time in its 26 years the National Association of Commercial Executives will hold its annual convention in Boston, it was announced today by M. D. Liming, Executive Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The convention will be held Oct. 20 to 23, and will attract about 500 visitors to Boston, including chamber of commerce secretaries from all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico and insular possessions of this country. Mr. Liming was president of the organization in 1932.

Earl Arnold, President of the New England Association of Commercial Executives, and other chamber of commerce secretaries in this area, will act as hosts.

Developments in the Automotive World



(1) Chrysler's new Highlander convertible coupe has plaid upholstery in keeping with its name. Three Canadian Highlanders look the car over. (2) Among the new accessories is the umbrella with carrying rack in the car. (3) Vacuum power is being used for various purposes in the new car. Here it drives the jack. (4) One of the new Crawler tractors, said to move 150 feet faster a minute than any comparable machine. It is made by Allison-Chalmers, with a General Motors diesel engine.

Surreys Sell Fast in Texas but Cars Stick

By W. Clifford Harvey

Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Shades of yesterday . . . they are still buying surreys down in San Marcos, Texas.

Back from a motor tour of the nation, local members of the National Automobile Manufacturers Association today described their surprise at finding that Texas ranchmen were getting in a supply of horse-drawn vehicles at bargain prices.

It all happened at Fischer's Store in San Marcos recently when ranchmen turned up a stock of brand new surreys sent to the store in 1916 and still in their original crates, forwarded from the Studebaker plant which was then in the buggy business.

The owner of the store, so the story goes, would not cut the price on surreys to meet the diminishing demand for these vehicles as the automobile grew in popularity. The original price was \$185 and that was what the proprietor of the store was asking for them up to the time he forgot that they were in stock.

Discovering them in a back storage room, the new owner of the store decided to move the vehicles at the "bargain" price of \$50 apiece. The ranchmen bought them for everyday use, they said, and not as museum pieces.

G. M.'s Record General Motors completed its 25,000,000th automobile this week, a Chevrolet that was driven off the assembly line at Flint, Mich., with 500 veteran members of the General Motors staff looking on. One of the high points in the observances was the "sealing" of the car in a glass case for exhibition at the 1940 World's Fair in New York City.

Fluid Flow Analyzer Ribbons of smoke forced past

Motors and Motorways

the model of a modern, streamlined automobile indicate the existence of a vacuum which causes loss of fuel power through an apparatus developed by Prof. Harry L. Parr of the Columbia University Department of Mechanical Engineering.

The device, known as the "fluid flow analyzer," enables designers to determine the pattern of air currents set up by moving objects, almost as easily as watching the interruptions caused in the flow of a stream by a rock in the middle of the current. In other words, the air currents become visible smoke streams.

Since it is suction following in the wake of a car that causes loss of power, the change in car designs has not affected the speed of motor cars to any great extent, according to the Professor.

Petrol Substitute

In the ceaseless search for new sources of power to make England less dependent upon imports, engineers have found it possible to

utilize gas from sewers for the running of automobiles.

A laboratory report made to the enterprising County Council of Middlesex stated that a surplus of over 150,000 cubic feet a day of methane gas (one part carbon and four parts hydrogen) was being produced at the Council's sewerage works at Mogden. This was equivalent to 700 gallons of petrol a day.

At present, the surplus gas is burned as waste, a process that faces some difficulties in view of current blackout restrictions.

Steel and Peace

One of the latest types of steel intended for use in American battleships of the future, may cover more miles of highway than it will of ocean travel, if present plans of steel manufacturers are perfected.

The new steel has been selected for battleships because it may save 25 per cent in the weight of armor without decreasing strength. The decrease in weight will permit greater speeds and save 20 per cent in fuel costs, it is said.

This same steel is now being turned to the making of trailers.

Manchester Resents Report Of Decadence Made by WPA

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 17 — Manchester business leaders and bankers who have carried on extensive industrial rehabilitation of the city through Amoskeag Industries' activities in filling the one-time Amoskeag Manufacturing Company plant with diversified industries, are now looking for some sort of government recognition that the dire conditions pictured in a WPA report are nonexistent.

Figures to offset those contained in the report, intended to show what the decline of the textile industry has done to Manchester, have been furnished by various agencies in Manchester. And, now Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire is seeking to have the WPA correct the impression of Manchester caused by the report. Senator Bridges has informed WFA officials that the nation-wide publicity given the report has injured the chances of success of getting new industries to the city which has accomplished so much in industrial rehabilitation.

The report obviously deals with the single problem of the decline of the textile industry, fails to recognize that Manchester was gradually transforming from a textile city to a shoe city before the closing of Amoskeag, and the arguments are backed by figures not indicative of existing conditions but particularly suited for the picture being drawn.

Dartmouth Turns To

Concern over the future of Dartmouth Winter Carnival has been arrested through announcement that 170 members of the student body have turned out to begin preliminary work for the Carnival with more than 100 announcing that they will be willing to work through the week's vacation that will precede the Carnival.

It had been felt that the rearrangement of the college calendar so as to provide a week's vacation at Carnival time would

mean that so many undergraduates would leave the campus for trips home and for winter sports that it would be impossible to obtain enough labor to put over the Carnival in former style. But it was agreed that it would be tried out this year with the magnitude of future Carnivals dependent upon the amount of labor available this year.

The great burst of labor enlistment apparently has ended any future concern as to the readiness of the student body to co-operate. This year the Dartmouth Players have selected the three-act Hecht-MacArthur farce-comedy, "Twentieth Century" for the Winter Carnival production.

Few Forest Fires

Although Federal, State, and local agencies as well as private interests expect to take at least two years more to reduce the fire hazard resulting from the 1933 hurricane to normal, there has been comparatively little forest fire damage. This cannot be attributed to the weather for the past summer has been one of the driest in history. While some of the great hazards were removed at the outset of the program, facilities for the detection and combating of such fires, along with organized fire prevention programs, have been largely responsible for the record. The system of fire lookout towers has been enlarged and additional communication facilities for these look-outs have been provided. While a large part of the down timber has been taken out of the woods and government financed crews have been burning the remaining brush, there are many spots where it would be economically impossible to get out the down timber. In many instances it will be a case of nature taking its course and will require several years before this down timber will have rotted to such an extent as not to constitute a fire hazard in excess of normal.

Boston Imports Hold Honors

Boston's port continues to hold second position among the seaports of the Nation in respect to the imports for consumption, being exceeded only by New York, it was disclosed today by official figures covering the business done at all ports of the country for the first 11 months of 1933, and made public at the Custom House.

During the recent slump in commerce Boston fell below Philadelphia, and later, New Orleans jumped ahead of Boston, too. Then the wool imports began to pick up and port prosperity came back into Boston Harbor.

Value of imports for consumption in the Massachusetts Customs District—chiefly Boston—for the first 11 months of 1933, was \$129,200,851, the figures show. This is a gain of nearly \$2,000,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year, when the total was \$97,510,333.

Philadelphia, which is Boston's

nearest competitor for second place, gained nearly \$21,000,000 in the first 11 months when the total was \$120,566,612, compared with \$99,346,631 for the similar period in 1932.

New York, the Nation's Number 1 port, rolled up imports for consumption in the 11 months valued at \$1,023,082,202. The corresponding period of the previous year saw imports worth \$897,570,885 at New York.

Outside of the Massachusetts district, the largest business in New England was recorded by the Vermont Customs District, with imports of \$26,735,907, a substantial gain from the 1932 levels which were \$17,140,510. The Maine and New Hampshire district jumped from \$15,295,766 in 11 months of 1932, to \$17,575,158 in the 1933 period.

Boston's commerce in exports is gaining, too; the figures show, with a value of \$21,050,107 for the 11 months of 1933 compared with a total of \$18,664,246 for the corresponding period of 1932.

Hindus Talks Sunday At Ford Hall Forum

"Stalin and Hitler—Friends or Enemies?" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Maurice Hindus, author, traveler, and commentator on world affairs, at the Ford Hall Forum Sunday evening.

Mr. Hindus has just returned from Europe after visiting Russia, Germany, Poland, Danzig, Finland, Lithuania and several other countries. He was on the spot when Russia moved into Estonia and Latvia and witnessed the maneuvers directly preceding the invasion of Finland.

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Montana and Idaho to Have Full Status in Pacific Coast Conference in 1942

Commissioner Misinterpreted In Some Circles Along Coast

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—What will be the effect of the action taken by the Pacific Coast Conference representatives at their recent meeting? Will it eliminate subsidization from football? Is it a step towards taking the \$ sign away from football? These, and many other questions are being asked by sports fans all over the nation.

Little has been made public of the proceedings of the Conference members at their meeting in Southern California. The main news item issued forth during the conclave was that Edwin Atherton had been named Commissioner of Athletics of the Conference, and that a committee was appointed to draw up a schedule giving Montana and Idaho full playing status in the Conference, starting in 1942.

Aside from these two important items, there were scattered flashes and rumors about elimination of athletic scholarships, subsidization, and proselytizing, and a general clean-up of the entire Conference.

Mere Speculation

No official announcements have been made on these latter points, and much of what has been written is mere speculation. This writer has gained certain interpretations through talks with Northwest members who attended the Conference meeting, but feels that no one except Atherton himself knows exactly what has been and will be done.

Atherton's appointment to the post of Commissioner was logical. The former G-man had made a 2,000,000 word survey of the entire Conference situation, and his survey was the basis for Conference action, which, incidentally, was taken by the faculty representatives.

The mere act of appointing a commissioner and giving him police power, is significant in that it puts teeth in Conference rules already existing. Many of the wrong practices found prevalent by Atherton in his report, can be corrected by strict adherence to the rules already made, and in print—but not in practice.

Right Direction

Very little legislative action was taken at the Conference meeting. The problem at hand is so vast that Conference officials felt they had to go slowly, but whatever was a step in the right direction.

One of the problems worked on was the standardization of athletic scholarships. Some writers have stated that athletic scholarships have been abolished, but there have been no grounds for such an inference. Action taken along this line includes a rule against schools remitting tuition, and such athletic scholarships as are given will be on a basis of need—not football ability.

In the future, schools will not be able to divert funds from university or athletic sources to pay football salaries or tuitions, and such outside contributions as are made, will be done through the University under the supervision of Atherton and his office.

Approaching Schoolboys

Another agreement prohibits representatives of Conference schools approaching or entertaining high school athletes, with the penalty of not letting the prospective

athlete enroll at that school during that year. High school stars will still be able to get jobs if in need of help, but they will have to take the initiative in going to the school. Thus the high-pressure of prep stars and competitive race for material will be lessened, and coaches can spend more time coaching and less time chasing around the country in search of material.

The move to let Montana and Idaho regain full playing status strengthens the Conference and hushes the rumor that Southern California wanted to withdraw and be an independent school. The willingness of the California schools to forsake bigger gate receipts to play Montana and Idaho (one school each year) certainly is a step towards taking the \$ sign away from football.

Northern Division basketball play rolls along, with Oregon State stepping into an early lead. The Beavers took the opening game of the four they will play this season with Oregon, and were impressive in victory, especially as the game was played on the Oregon floor.

Oregon State Coach Slat Gill is using a faster offense this year than in many former campaigns, and so far has found success. Oregon has the individual stars, but doesn't show as good teamwork as the Beavers. And teamwork was one of the essential parts of last year's national championship Oregon team.

After the Oregon State four-game road trip into Eastern Washington and Idaho, and the Oregon-Washington four game home-and-home series, more accurate judgment will be available.

Bob Cahn

Mandel Purchases

Detroit Pro Team

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 17 (AP)—George A. Richards, owner of the Detroit Lions, professional football team, said yesterday he had sold the team to a Chicago syndicate headed by Fred L. Mandel, Jr.

Mandel, Richards said in his statement, is a former executive of Mandel Brothers of Chicago. "Associated with Mandel," said Richards, "is Tony Owens, Chicago advertising man, and Charles Chaplin, ex-Fordham football star and recently connected with the New York Giants."

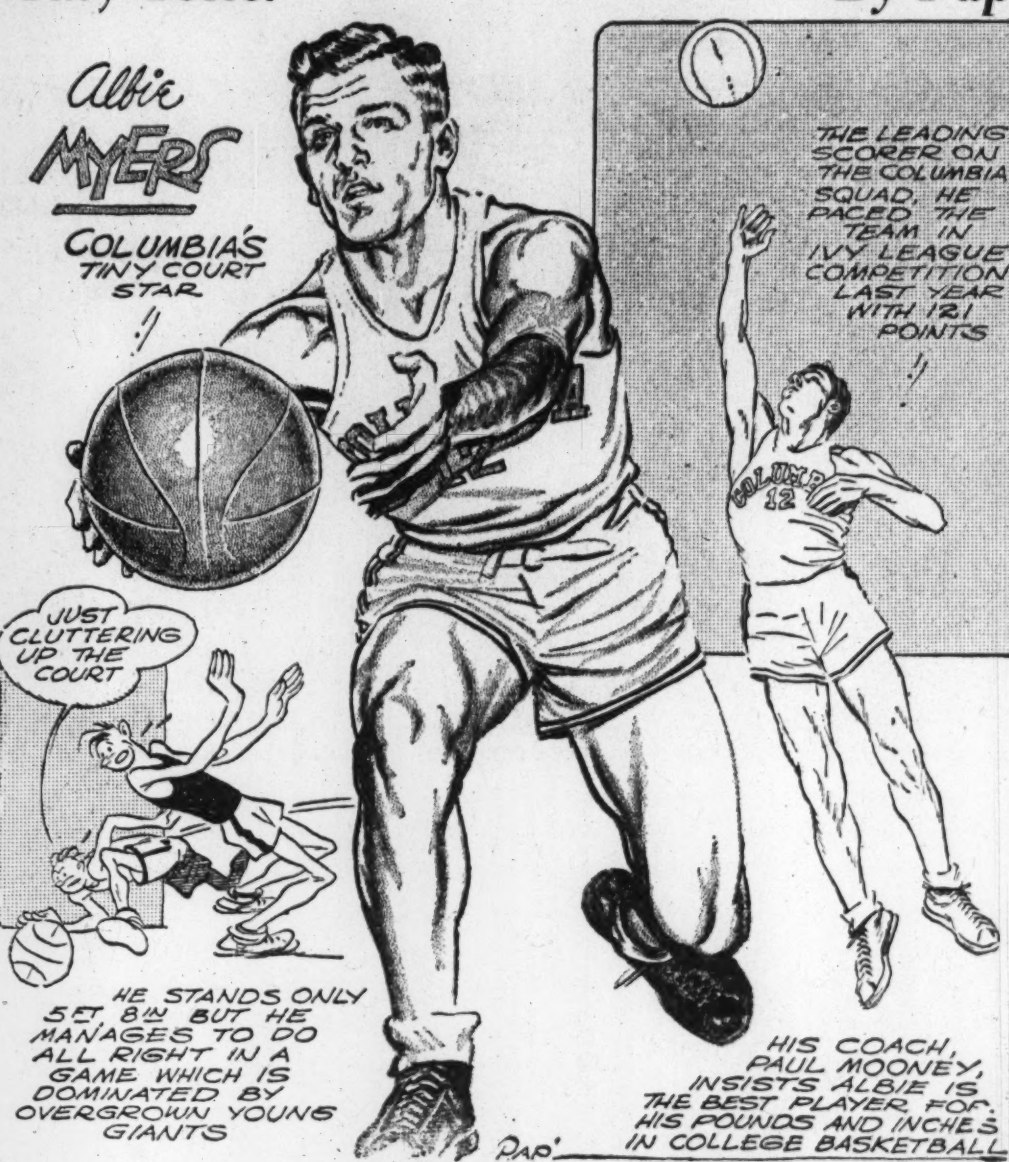
Mandel said that George (Potsy) Clark had been hired as head coach. He coached the Lions for five years until he went to Brooklyn in 1938.

Mandel said the contract of Elmer (Gus) Henderson, head coach of the Lions in 1939, was not among the club assets purchased from Richards.

Rams Sign Giannotti

Joe Giannotti of West Haven, Conn., varsity tackle for Boston University for the past three years, has been signed by the Cleveland Rams of the National Professional Football League. Giannotti is the second B. U. star to enter the pro grid ranks. Gary Famiglietti having been signed as fullback several seasons ago by the Chicago Bears.

Tiny Tosser



Paul Mooney, Columbia's capable basketball coach, has created considerable stir in Eastern basketball circles by his determined drive to have the backboards removed from the court game in order to take the game away from gargantuan players.

Too much of a premium is placed on height in the current setup, according to Mooney. The overgrown young giants who make up so many of the teams are not skilled performers—they are merely specialists whose sole duties are to tap in occasional rebounds and retrieve the ball when a shot misses.

By eliminating the backboards and the rebounds which result from them, the importance of the youngsters of normal size would be able to play the game on an even basis with the over-sized youths.

Mooney's arguments have considerable merit. The game has lost much of its appeal since resolving itself into a series of thrusts up and down the court as one team shoots first and then the other. The real skill of maneuvering and play-making in evidence before the human bean-poles took over, is missing.

Perhaps Mooney's current crusade has been inspired by the fact that his current Columbia team is very short on tall athletes. Only Bill Hassinger, a sophomore center, has any real height. He's six-foot, two-inches. The rest of the team is only average size. The scoring star of the Lions is tiny Albie Myers, a 143-pounder who stands five-foot, eight-inches.

Mooney insists that Myers is the best player in the collegiate ranks for his inches and pounds. He is Columbia's leading scorer and last season scored a total of 121 points in Ivy League competition. But in the current setup, Myers is at a distinct disadvantage when it comes to jumping for rebounds against men eight inches taller.

—Pap

Walsh Claims Women Have Better Approach to Golf

By Tom Walsh

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Golf, which enjoyed a great year in 1939, is the great game that it is because it cannot be mastered in 24 hours—a fact which Mr. Average Golfer, whose average score is 108 for 18 holes, sometimes does not realize.

Here is the average golfer's idea of being a keen student of the game:

Phone for Lesson
Phone the club for a lesson, rush out, grab a ham on rye, run to the lesson tee, and spend almost a full half hour, learn three-quarters of the Vardon grip, rave to the first tee, toss his handkerchief into the air to test the wind, yell a question to his caddy, and then grab his driver with just one thought: "How far can I sock this thing?"

Of course, if he fails to sock it with the degree of perfection he thinks he deserves, the professional is a poor teacher.

Pro Rewarded

If Mr. Golfer would approach the game in the way women players approach it, the average score probably would drop. Mrs. Golfer does not have the idea she can learn a difficult subject in 30 minutes flat. Teaching golf is a tough job, yet when a professional does succeed in helping the struggling player get more fun from the game, the pro is rewarded with real satisfaction.

During the past year, 39 tournaments were conducted under the guidance of the P. G. A. The purses totaled \$184,000.

The P. G. A. hole-in-one-club, organized by Past President George R. Jacobus, proved very popular, with 2,245 hole-in-one

Hackbarth Wins Senior Play-Off

By Tom Walsh

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati golf professional, yesterday won the National P. G. A. senior championship by defeating Jock Hutchison 18-hole play-off found them still deadlocked at 220.

Hackbarth and Hutchison, former United States and British open champion, tied for top honors with 148 at the end of the regular tournament here Sunday. Yesterday's 18-hole play-off found them still deadlocked at 220.

The Ohio professional was one of the top of today's first nine holes, which he shot in 37, or one over par for the outgoing half of the course. They finished the 17th all square but Hutchison sliced his second shot on the 18th and needed a par five while Hackbarth was in the cup with one under par.

That gave Hackbarth a score of 220-74-294 and the title, one shot under Hutchison's 295.

Oklahoma Aggies Cage Power

STILLWATER, Okla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Windmills, bartwheels and merry-go-rounds wear out, but the Oklahoma Aggies, who run their basketball over dizzy with a methodical revolving offense, hope to whirl on forever.

Fourteen teams have faced these Cowboy cage artists this season. Kansas solved their whirling antics in the opener, but since then 13 top notch clubs have fallen before their surefire attack. Victory over Creighton gave them sole leadership in the Missouri Valley Conference.

Among their victims were such teams as La Salle of Philadelphia, Loyola of Chicago, City College of New York, Duke, Arkansas, Texas Tech and Oklahoma, champion of the Big Six.

Not since 1936 have the Aggies been beaten on their own floor. Their string of home victories stands at 39.

Their offensive maneuvers actually assume a revolving motion. They whip the ball around, moving in a circle until the defense is ripe for cracking. Then at a signal they throw on a set of blocks that would stymie a regiment, shaking a score loose for a shot.

They do not take many shots, but they make them count. Their defense is so tight that scoring against them is like trying to get an elephant through a revolving door—the openings close too fast. When they bump into a defense as stout as their own they depend on the tips of Vern Schwertfeger, 6-foot 6-inch center, or feed the ball to Harvey Slade, a dead shot at 30 feet.

Ringmaster of the Cowboy court circus is Henry Payne Iba, Missouri born strategist who played his college basketball at Westminster in Fulton, Mo.

Through twelve and a half seasons as coach, his teams—Classen High in Oklahoma City, Maryville (Mo.) Teachers, Colorado U. and Oklahoma Aggies—have won 265 games and lost only 59. That is an 82.7 average.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Georgia 62, Georgia Tech 33.
Duke 51, The Citadel 40.
Notre Dame 55, Butler 29.
Washington State 47, Oregon State 40.
Wooner 52, Otterbein 39.
Hiram 52, Heidelberg 41.
Hiram 50, Thiel 31.
Wake Forest 48, Davidson 29.
Perry City 53, Newark 33.
W. Va. Wesleyan 65, Fairmont 31.
Dayton 44, Xavier 29.
Capital 38, Kenyon 48.
Denison 40, Findlay 29.
Denison 38, Mount Union 39.
Muskingum 60, Kent State 35.
Wayne 44, Xavier 29.
Ohio Wesleyan 40, Ohio U. 35.
Dartmouth 40, Hampshire 27.
Hillsdale 40, Adrian 25.
Hope 64, Olivet 20.
Alliance 34, Ohio Chiropractic 30.
Salern 62, Belhavy 27.
Coe 37, Cornell 104 35.
Morris Harvey 46, Pomona State 38.
Springfield 33, Grove City 38.
Shurtleff 38, McKendree 32.
Lincoln Memorial 53, E. Tennessee 51.
Maryville 22, 33, Hiwassee 21.
Springfield (Mo.) 43, Mo. Mines 29.
Hardin Simmons 32, West Texas State 25.
Hastings 61, Kearney 36.
Peru 50, Duane 30.
Kentucky 42, Morehead (Ky.) 35.
Belmont 32, C. C. A. G. U. 31.
St. Joseph 46, Cent. Indiana Norm. 35.
Oakland City 57, Rose Poly 29.
Monmouth 38, Knox (Tenn.) 25.
Valley City 57, Millikin 32.
Tri-State 43, DePauw 40.
Fulton (N. J.) 40, Becker (Worcester, Mass.) 27.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 39, Macalester 29.
St. Olaf 36, St. John's (Minn.) 32.
Gettysburg College 32, Centre 35.
Santa Clara 51, College of Pacific 48.
Jamestown 40, Ellendale Normal 34.
Valley City 57, Millikin 32.
Warrenburg (Mo.) 37, Kirkville (Mo.) 23.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 45, San Francisco 38.
Friends 31, Sterling 30 (overtime).
St. Joseph 46, Cent. Indiana Norm. 35.
Whitman 32, College of Idaho 31.
Connecticut 49, Coast Guard 27.
Worcester Tech 67, Trinity 46.
Birmingham 56, Providence 38.
Williams 57, St. Michael's 53.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 16

Atlantic City 4, Washington 4 (tie).

Bruins Take League Lead From Rangers

By the Associated Press

The theory of "them as has gits" seems to apply to the Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League's championship battles, as well as to anything else.

The Bruins already had a team good enough to win the Stanley Cup last spring. It was a team that figured to improve, since there were so many young players just reaching their prime. Shortly before the season started, they got Herb Cain, a left winger, in an even swap for Charlie Sands, and last night he aided them in getting the league lead away from the idle New York Rangers.

To go to the top of the standing, Boston licked Montreal, 6 to 1, about as easily as the score indicates. That put them two points ahead of the New Yorkers.

Features of the game were the playing of Cain and the Bruins' "Kitcheners" kids—Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer. It has been quite a race between Cain and Sands all season to determine which team got the better of the pre-season swap.

Three of the six tallies and a total of eight points on goals and assists went to the crack "Kitcheners" line. Schmidt, Bauer and Dumart got a goal apiece and the first two of them, two assists. Capt. Dit Clapper was Boston's first goal getter and Mel Hill, the last. For the Canadiens, Lou Trudel was the only one able to penetrate Boston's defense.

Hackbarth Wins Senior Play-Off

By Tom Walsh

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Landis Warns Big League Club Owners, Executives

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Kenesaw Mountain Landis still is making spectacular rulings, just as he did 35 years ago when he sat on the Federal Baseball Commission. Back in 1907 he put a breathing-taking \$29,240,000 fine on the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and this week he shook the baseball world with a ruling that cost Detroit's American League club an estimated half million dollars.

Players' Friend

The baseball commissioner made himself the ball player's friend more than ever when he cut loose 91 players owned by Detroit and affiliated minor league clubs Sunday in the most striking blow at "chain-store" operations in the history of the game.

He warned club owners and executives that infractions of the rules governing player transactions in the future would lead to heavy fines and banishment from the game of officials responsible.

Landis explained in a supplementary statement yesterday that illegal practices in operations of farms hurt the players.

"The purpose and effect of the farm system," he asserted, "and of 'working agreements' misused to accomplish the same results without the responsibilities of minor club ownership, is to 'cold storage' ball players until the major controlling them sees fit to use them or sell their contracts."

Grooved Advancement
"Instead of being free to advance as rapidly as their ability merits, and to advance to and through any and every club in baseball, players are unjustly restricted to 'grooved' advancement through the one system which controls them and solely as that system may conceive to be in its interests."

"To this there is but one exception—the remote possibility that a player may be drafted."

Landis said the only reason the penalty was not more severe in

Detroit's case was that club owners and executives had not been given sufficient warning of the seriousness of their mistakes. He gave them fair warning in his statement yesterday.

In the future, Landis declared, every secret player transfer or other player "cover up" effected, will lead to making the player a free agent, fine each club concerned \$500, and suspension from baseball of each club official or employee participating.

Official Suspended
The commissioner added that in every case of certificate of club relationships, affiliations and connections hereafter filed, which is found to misrepresent or untruthfully report any material fact, the club would be fined \$1,000 and the official executing such certificate would be suspended.

Walter O. Briggs, Detroit club owner, indicated the Tigers would make no protest against Landis' crushing blow at their farm system. Speaking from his winter home in Miami Beach, Fla., Briggs said:

"We have surely been fully penalized for any mistakes and wrong-doings within the organization. The cost of this is mine and will be properly taken care of."

"This decision will affect our minor league operations, but I do not think it will handicap the Detroit Tigers this season. We are always in the market for seasoned ball players and we are willing to pay the best price for them."

President Ford Frick of the National League commented in Philadelphia last night: "Good or bad, you can't throw baseball's farm system out the window unless you've got something to take its place."

Baseball's whole structure is predicated on farms and the development of young players," he said. "If the clubs can't educate their players from the ground up, what's the use of being in business?"

Boucher Glad When Ranger String Was Finally Ended

By the Associated Press

MONTREAL (CP)—Almost in one and the same breath, Coach Frankie Boucher of New York Rangers declares he considers it "a good thing" that the club's record undefeated streak of 19 straight games has come to an end and that Goalie Dave Kerr is one of the "two best goaltenders the modern game has ever seen."

Rangers, who hit the 19 mark with a victory against Toronto Maple Leafs Saturday, Jan. 13, finally had the string snapped by losing 2-1 the following night at Chicago to the Black Hawks.

Good Thing
"I wouldn't say I was glad to see the boys beaten in Chicago," says Boucher. "But I really think it's a good thing for them. You can say what you like but the strain of carrying a streak like that from day to day is terrific."

"And if you don't speak about it to the players, they immediately begin to think it's worrying you. If you do speak about it they worry about it. The last four or five days

we played I could see it was beginning to tell. The first period the boys would be all tightened up out there as if they were stage-struck. Then they'd manage to shake it loose long enough to win out in the last two periods."

Bouquets to Kerr
Boucher gave Kerr bouquets for the goalie's work while Rangers were setting their record, topping the mark of 18 in a row set 12 years ago by Canadiens.

"I used to think Charlie Gardiner was the greatest goalie I ever saw," said Boucher of the man who rose to the height of stardom in Chicago Black Hawks and whose career was cut short when he passed on.

"And it's true that Gardiner was really a wonderful goalie," continued Boucher. "But believe me, Dave Kerr has shown me something on goaltending this season and I am sure that he is just as good as Gardiner was. Which makes Kerr one of the two best goaltenders the modern game has seen."

'Amateur Tennis Slipping'

By the Associated Press

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—"Amateur tennis," said Don Budge, "is slipping." Coming from anyone else who earns his daily bread playing the game for money, that might be considered propaganda. It sounded sincere, however, from the carrot-topped young giant who once ruled the world's amateurs and is now generally considered tops among the professionals—that is, by all except Ellsworth Vines' followers.

"What tennis needs," added Don, "is an open tournament, as in golf. Whether the amateur tennis fathers realize it or not, that's going to be the final solution."

Through twelve and a half seasons as coach, his teams—Classen High in Oklahoma City, Maryville (Mo.) Teachers, Colorado U. and Oklahoma Aggies—have won 265 games and lost only 59. That is an 82.7 average.

Pro Football Due On Pacific Coast

By the Associated Press

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 17 (AP)—Pacific Coast Baseball League owners were handed a proposition yesterday to sponsor a professional football league.

Harry Myers of Los Angeles, long identified with pro football, broached the idea at the league's meeting.

"The plan to form a Pacific Coast pro football league is well under way now, but we thought the best idea would be to see if the baseball clubs would be interested in the matter," Myers said.

"The clubs have a natural setup for the football league. They own the parks and all they need is a team and a coach."

"The league will be started next fall, whether the baseball men go into it or not, but I think they are the logical ones to form such a league."

Connecticut Dates
STORRS, Conn. (AP)—The University of Connecticut's baseball team will play 21 games this spring. It was announced here by Coach J. Orson Christian.

The schedule:

April 4, Litchfield, away; 5, Temple, away; 8, Westchester Teachers, away; 19, Mass. State, away; 20, Western, away; 28, Hartwick, 30, Northeastern.
May 3, New Hampshire, 7, Mass. State, away; 8, Williams, away; 10, Temple, 11, Rhode Island, 14, Northeastern, away; 17, New Hampshire, away; 18, Maine, 2 games, away; 22, Rhode Island, away; 25, Lowell, 3 games.
June 7, Springfield, away; 8, Springfield,

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25 FOR 25

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Pipgras Favors 1927 Yanks

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—The 1927 New York Yankees, in the opinion of George Pipgras who was one of them, were a better all-around team than the 1939 world champions.

Furthermore, he said here, he believed only two of the 1939 team could have displaced any of the 1927 regulars.

"Maybe I'm prejudiced because I played on the team," said Pipgras, now an American League umpire, "but I think the 1927 Yankees were better than last year's club."

Pipgras listed Joe Di Maggio and Bill Dickey as the only players of the 1939 team I think could replace players on the 1927 club.

"Dickey is the best catcher in baseball," he declared, "and Di Maggio's hitting gives him an edge over Earl Combs, who played center field for the '27 team."

"I don't think the 1939 team had as much all-around pitching class as we did with Hoyt, Penneck, Dutch Reuther, Urban Shocker, Wilcy Moore and myself. Moore was the best relief pitcher I ever saw and Penneck was one of the greatest southpaws."

Pipgras' hurling career ended in 1931. Since then, he said he had enjoyed making a close study of baseball players, especially pitchers, from his front seat as umpire.

Among his observations, he enumerated these: Bobby Feller has more "stuff" than any other pitcher in the American League; Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox is as good, if not a better second baseman than the highly regarded Joe Gordon of the Yankees; and that with a little pitching

Boston University Fades in College Hockey League—Former Wayne Star Coming

Eagles Muzzle Terriers To Tie for League Lead

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals	Points
Colby	10	2	0	28	20
Boston College	9	3	0	29	18
Boston University	8	4	0	21	16
Northeastern	7	5	0	22	14
M. I. T.	6	6	0	18	12
Dartmouth	5	7	0	15	10
Yale	4	8	0	12	8
Harvard	3	9	0	10	6
Stanford	2	10	0	8	4
Northwestern	1	11	0	5	2
Michigan	0	12	0	3	0

Result Jan. 16
Boston College 12, Boston University 3.
Northeastern 5, M. I. T. 4.
Dartmouth-Colby, postponed.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

A powerful Boston College hockey sextet, unimpaired of a defeat at the hands of McGill two weeks ago, rolled up a 12-3 victory over Boston University at the Arena last night to jump into a tie for the New England Intercollegiate League lead with Colby. In the second game of the double-header, Northeastern staved off a third-period M. I. T. rally to nose out the Engineers 5-4.

The B. U.-B. C. contest, heralded before game time as possible of being won by either team, was turned into a rout as the Eagles piled up their greatest margin of victory in 26 meetings over a period of 15 years. The Newton players assumed a two-goal lead in the first period, and only once during the balance of the game were they less than two goals ahead. They flashed the light four times in the second period and six times in the third, while the Terriers were limited to one marker in the second period and two in the third—all by Ed Richardson, co-captain this year with Joe Conaty.

Eagles Had Edge

As far as the play last night was concerned, B. C. had the edge in every department. Their first line of John Pryor, Al Dumond, and Ray Chaisson outskated the Terriers' Richardson, Conaty, and Paul Brown, and forced the play continually in the B. U. end zone. Although the B. U. defense at times showed to advantage, it had to yield before that of the Eagles. And in goal, Hugh Sharkey sparked for the Maroon and Gold, turning aside three B. U. tries in the first period alone that seemed marked for certain goals.

The second game of the evening, between Northeastern and Tech, turned out to be the more evenly balanced contest, as the Huskies tore away to a 5-1 lead in the first two periods only to see the M. I. T. boys nearly tie the game up in the third. The affair remained scoreless for the first 10 minutes, but the Huskies found the range for three

goals—by Chipman, Cusick and Bracken before the bell. In the second period Barry and Chipman tallied. George Owen's Engineers got their first goal when Arnold scored near the end of the opening period, and then gave the Huskies a going-over as they notched three more in the last stanza on two efforts by Kaneb and one by Neal.

Besides costing them a share in the league lead, last night's game may cause the Terriers to finish the season without Bob Lange, hard-working second-string center, who received an injury similar to the one which forced Capt. Al Carvelli out of the line-up last year. Carvelli's injury, incidentally, also came in the first game with B. C. and might seem to indicate that the officiating in these games could be improved.

Chaisson was easily the offensive star of the night, collecting three goals and two assists. His linemates, Dumond and Pryor, were not far behind, the former getting two goals and two assists, and the latter one goal and two assists. Bob Mee, sophomore defenseman who played some last winter with the Boston Olympics, shone at his position besides notching two goals and receiving credit for one assist.

Both coaches, Wayland Vaughan of B. U. and John "Snooks" Kelly of B. C., used substitute goalies in the third period for Sharkey and Henry Sullivan. Vin Robinson allowed the last two Terrier goals, while Earl Richardson allowed the last five Eagle tallies.

Despite the score, the game was close for the first 30 minutes. Richardson scored for the Terriers at 21s. of the second period and were in the game until B. C. rang up four goals in succession.

An important point overlooked by local writers this season concerns the manner of computing league standings. At the league meeting last March it was voted to change the manner of finding each team's position in the race from percentage to points. This winter, victories count two points and tie games one, with the final standing to be computed on a percentage basis since all teams do not play the same number of games.

Under the new system, the percentage will be reached by dividing the total number of points won by the total possible points. In the past, tie games did not count one way or the other.

Dartmouth Faces Penn Tonight

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Dartmouth, after a decisive victory over Harvard in its first test of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League season, meets a second and a somewhat dangerous opponent tonight.

The Indians, defending league champions, encounter the Pennsylvania quintet which is tied for third in the league standing with Harvard. The game is as hard to "dope" as tonight's other league contest, matching Columbia and Cornell at Ithaca.

Off the Harvard game, Dartmouth looks like a good bet to win the league title for the third-straight year, a feat that has been performed only once in league history. The rest of Dartmouth's season record—four victories and two defeats—isn't especially good, however. Penn also has been an in-and-out. Starting the season

late, the Quakers won their first three games, including an unexpected 27-26 win over Cornell in the league opener. Then they took a licking from Yale at New Haven and last Saturday lost a non-league game to Navy.

Cornell has been regarded as a promising team that so far hasn't lived up to its promise. The Ithacans have lost eight of eleven games so far, but only two of them by more than five points. They dropped one-point decisions to Syracuse, Canisius and Pennsylvania. Columbia has performed even more erratically, but is always a threat, with such players as Albie Myers and John Naylor in their shooting. Off to a poor start, the Lions seemed to have hit their stride when they beat Navy, but Harvard, which hadn't won a game, tipped them over, 40-35, in their first league game. Then they lost a 37-35 overtime decision to Yale's league leaders at New Haven.

A double-header at Philadelphia, matching unbeaten Virginia, regarded one of the South's best teams, against St. Joseph's, and Temple against La Salle, is the high spot of tonight's non-league program.

Carnegie Tech and Pittsburgh, whose rivalry always is hot though their records aren't, clash in another outstanding game. St. John's of Brooklyn and Fordham renew another exciting local rivalry. Also on the card are Villanova-Albright, Syracuse-Penn State, Brown-Army, George Washington-Navy, unbeaten Washington and Jefferson against Waynesburg and Long Island-Blue Ridge.

Rolling Pucks

Bruins now have the high-scoring line of the league. When they defeated Canadiens 6 to 1 last night in Montreal, and the team took first place, the "Kraut" line of Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt and Bobby Bauer picked up a total of eight points.

They now have compiled 29 goals and 35 assists for 64 points to lead the Toronto line of Drilling, Apps and Davidson by four points. The Ranger line of the Colvilles and Shibley trail the Leaf trio by one point and the other Ranger line of Hextall, Hiller and Watson have a total of 55 points.

Schmidt is making a valiant try to establish the claims Manager Ross made in his behalf earlier in the season. Last night he scored one goal and two assists and now has moved into a tie with Gordon Drilling for first place in the individual scoring list with 25 points—12 goals and 13 assists.

The Toronto line, of course, has had no opportunity to check the rush of the Boston youngsters, for both Syl Apps and Gordon Drilling have been on the sideline. The "Kraut" line probably would not have caught the Leaf forwards had it not been for the injuries to Apps and Drilling.

Bruin Rear-Guard Protecting Brimsek



By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Capt. Dit Clapper, Jack Crawford, Jack Portland and Johnny Shewchuk

Sports Around the Hub

Red Sox Minus Holdouts

Now that Lefty Grove's signing of a 1940 contract has become official, Manager Joe Cronin is assured that the backbone of his Red Sox team will be at the Sarasota training camp on schedule. Lack of holdouts speaks well for the generosity of Owner Tom Yawkey. Cronin is starting another long-term contract, and Ted Williams, Jimmy Foss, Bobby Doerr and Jim Tabor—along with Grove—are already in the fold for the rapidly approaching season.

It is significant that the above list does not include Doc Cramer or Joe Vosmik. To the critics, this is taken as a hint that the Red Sox are still trying to trade one of the veteran outfielders for battery strength. When a big league club is considering a trade, it is smart to let the other fellow do the signing.

Grove visited Fenway Park yesterday, "just to see the gang." He told newspapermen that he had signed a new contract several weeks ago. Lefty will go to Hot Springs, Ark., for three weeks as part of his conditioning program.

The Bees announce that Jack Onslow, their scout of New England territory for several years and the "Old Coach" of local radio fame, will manage their Hartford farm in the Eastern League. He succeeds Fresno Thompson. Onslow will go to Bradenton with the first squad of Bee youngsters Feb. 13 and will shift to the Hartford training base at Owensburg, Ky., on March 30.

Hartford, badly in need of a competent pilot, should find Onslow a popular arrival. In that post, he also can give the parent Bees a lift. Too often in the past the Hartford manager has been more interested in personal triumphs than the development of young players. This, after all, is what the Bees have a right to expect in their minor league pilot, for it is in this class A farm that Casey Stengel looks for most of his rookie talent.

For the first time this month (or year), the Bruins stand alone at the top of the National Hockey League race. In the midst of record-breaking maneuvers by the rival Rangers, the locals stepped out—minus Roy Conacher—and set the pace. They deserve a fitting welcome home when returning to the Garden for a date with Toronto next Tuesday.

The recent statement by Frank "King" Clancy that professional hockey today is faster and better than ever before is interesting, because a majority of former sportsgazers are inclined to belittle the moderns. As a referee, Clancy is now in a better position to judge plays and players than he was when a defense ace with Toronto, as his current duties keep him on the ice for the full 60 minutes.

The Massachusetts class A squash racquets tournament reached the quarter-final round yesterday, with Warren Delano of the Union Boat Club defeating John G. Cornish of the Harvard Club, third seeded player. The tourney will be concluded next week at the Union Boat Club.

Biggest upset of the indoor track season to date belongs to Gene Venzke, for his surprise triumph in the Veterans of Foreign Wars invitation one-mile. New England fans hear with regret, therefore, that the popular Pennsylvanian will be unable to compete here Jan. 27 in the Prout Memorial Games.

In college circles tonight, Brown and Harvard swimmers meet at Cambridge, and M. I. T. plays a basketball game with Tufts at Medford.

The present Brown basketball five is considered one of the tallest in the history of the university.

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals	Points
Boston	14	4	3	76	34
Shelburne	14	3	3	76	31
St. Hyacinthe	13	12	1	121	27
Lachine	12	10	4	90	28
Valleyfield	11	12	4	90	26
Verdun	10	11	3	84	23
Shawinigan	9	12	3	84	21
Quebec	7	16	3	81	17

*Gets four points for win in Canada.
Result Jan. 16
St. Hyacinthe 6, Valleyfield 4.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Ray Morrison signed as head football coach at Vanderbilt, succeeding Dan McGugin.

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Three Film Houses Changing Programs—Aboriginal Art at Harvard

Don Ameche, Miss Stanwyck In New Movies Due in Boston

After three and a half weeks of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," the Keith Memorial will have a change of program this week, turning its attention to the evening "Swanee River" and "The Flying Deuces" in preview performances. Regular showings of the two films will begin Thursday.

"Swanee River" is concerned with the career of Stephen Foster. Don Ameche has the role of the composer, and Andrea Leeds portrays his wife. Among the music played or sung is "Oh, Susannah," "The Camptown Races," "Old Kentucky Home," "Ring, Ring the Banjo," "Jeannie With the Light Brown Hair," "Old Black Joe," and, of course, "Swanee River." Al Jolson, Felix Bressart, Chick Chandler, and Russell Hicks are in the cast. The film has been photographed in Technicolor.

"The Flying Deuces" brings Laurel and Hardy to the screen again in their first feature length comedy in more than a year. Jean Parker, Reginald Gardiner, and Charles Middleton are in the cast.

Stanwyck and MacMurray

"Remember the Night," starring Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray, is one of the two features coming to the Metropolitan Thursday. "Barricade," with Alice Faye and Warner Baxter, is the other.

The narrative of "Remember the Night" is concerned with a district attorney who falls in love with a girl whom he is trying to send to prison. Included in the cast of the film are Beulah Bondi, Elizabeth Patterson, and Sterling Holloway. The story was written by Preston Sturges, and the film was directed by Mitchell Leisen.

"Barricade" seems to be a melodrama with a setting in a remote American consulate besieged by bandits. The central characters, according to advance information, are an American girl—fleeing from a charge of murder—and a newspaper correspondent. Among those in the cast are Charles Winninger, Arthur Treacher, and Keye Luke. The film was directed by Gregory Ratoff.

Continuing Films

On the list of extended engagements are to be found:

"Harvest," French film now in its second week at the Fine Arts. The cast includes Gabriel Gabrio, Orane Demazis, and Fernandel. Other films in the program are Jacques Thibaud, violinist, playing "Malagena," "March of Time," a Walt Disney cartoon, and newsreels.

"Gone With the Wind," beginning a fifth week tomorrow at the State and Orpheum, with three performances daily at the Orpheum and two at the State.

Paramount and Fenway

The double bill at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday includes "A Child Is

Born," with a maternity hospital for setting to a group of five stories each of which is said to depend for its drama on the birth of a child. According to advance information the film has been made with considerable attention to detail. The cast includes Geraldine Fitzgerald, Jeffrey Lynn, Gladys George, and Gale Page.

"City of Chance," the other feature film, is said to be concerned with a gambling house. Among the players are Lynn Bari, Donald Woods, and C. Aubrey Smith.

At Keith-Boston

Cass Daley, comedy singer, and the Calgary Brothers, European comedians, head the stage show in prospect at the Keith-Boston starting Thursday. Among the others in the bill will be Adele, Trent, and Sawyer with ballroom dance routines, Leon LaFell and his Aeolian Ensemble with harmonica music and ensemble singing, and the Top Hatters with a roller skating act.

Two feature films will be shown: "The Phantom Strikes," based on Edgar Wallace's story, "The Ringer," and acted by a cast that includes Wilfred Lawson, Sonnie Hale, Alexander Knox, and Louise Henry; and "Married in Love," featuring Alan Marshall, Barbara Reid, Patrick Knowles, and Helen Vinson.

At Trans-Lux

Beginning Friday the double bill at the Trans-Lux will include "The Old Dark House," with a cast headed by Charles Laughton, Melvyn Douglas, Raymond Massey, and Boris Karloff; and "Thou Shalt Not Kill," starring Charles Bickford, with Owen Davis, Jr., Doris Day, and Paul Guilfoyle in the featured roles. "The Old Dark House" is described as a horror film based on a story by J. B. Priestley and set forth against a lonely background in the Welsh mountains.

At Telepix

"Mendelssohn's Wedding March," a Fitzpatrick Technicolor heads the program for the week beginning Friday at the Telepix Cinema in the Park Square Building. "Mother Goose in Swingtime," a caricature with Edna Mae Oliver; "Alluring Paris," a travelogue; "The West Wall," World of 1940; "Seabiscuit," "Porky's Last Stand," 30 minutes of news, and other features make up the two-hour program.

At the Exeter

Continuing through today the program at the Exeter will include "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan and Richard Carlson, and "Inspector Hornleigh on Holiday," with Gordon Harker and Alastair Sim. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the films will be "We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni and Jane Bryan, and "Just Like a



'Swanee River' Figures
Andrea Leeds and Don Ameche in the film scheduled to open with preview showings at the Keith Memorial this evening.

Woman," with Gertrude Michael and John Lodge. The latter film is a new English comedy which will have its first run at the Exeter.

At South Station

"West Wall," a military review of the Siegfried Line by Maj. George Fielding Elliot, military expert, will be the feature of the two and a half hour bill at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Included in the program will be two travel subjects, "Sweden" and "The Virgin Islands"; "A Failure at Fifty," an episode in the career of Lincoln; a Donald Duck cartoon, "Unusual Occupations," Artie Shaw's orchestra, "The Life of Seabiscuit," and newsreels.

City Club Art

Oils, water colors, and sketches by members of the Boston Business Men's Art Club are on view at the City Club through Jan. 28.

This group of hobby painters shows pictures from time to time in Boston and proves that a pastime may be productive. While one might suspect that amateurishness would be the outstanding characteristic, it is not really so. That is not due entirely to the aptitudes of the hobby painters, but rather to a lack of differentiation by most of us between amateur and professional practice. There is many a painter listed as professional who is no better than and not even so good as certain business men who are showing their pictures in this current exhibition. In our time there is not required long practice and delicate skill in a painter's technical equipment. We have encouraged facile, cursory performance. The result is one of casual, eye-pleasing effect which is within comparatively easy reach of amateur as well as professional.

For the most part the pictures represent idyllic retreats, the inviting calm of nature, detachment from the cares of the city scene. Business men seldom bother with the social theme, but some, like Walter Kihlberg, show interest in architectural subjects from a purely optical aesthetic viewpoint. Mr. Kihlberg has a neat style. He knows how to use the brush so that each stroke of pigment tells in the well-ordered design. It is not that he approaches the subject with

strangeness for he is by profession an architect.

There are some adroitly made pencilings by O. C. Clisban, who has a gift for graphic representation. J. L. Greenleaf paints landscapes, aware of problems of perspective. His color is often pleasant and luminous. Other contributors are Allan Cate, F. G. Kyle, J. Augustus Murphy, Raymond Davis, Charles Cox, Dr. S. L. Greenberg's still-life is a creditable composition.

Women's Symphony Orchestra

The Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor, gave its first concert of the season in Jordan Hall last night.

For soloist there was Carl Zeise, and for program: Daniel, Prelude for Orchestra, "Deep Forest," Haydn, Cello Concerto in D major; Rubinstein, Symphony No. 2 in C major; "The Ocean." A program note announced that "it will be the custom of the Women's Symphony Orchestra to present a Bach Choral-Prelude at the beginning of each program." The choral last night was "Liebster Jesu," transcribed for orchestra by Amadeo de Falla.

There are many obstacles to surmount in the amalgamation of a group of players as large as this. Some of them have been successfully met; others remain. Tone quality, for instance, has been made remarkably free from roughness. Bowing has commendable unanimity. In themselves, the various choirs are satisfying. What is needed is a more complete fusing of parts.

This was particularly in evidence during the performance of the Scherzo-Presto movement of the Rubinstein symphony, in which the woodwinds have a tricky little passage. This should be accomplished in one breath, as it were, but last night the line was robbed of its continuity.

The opus by Miss Daniels was well played. Considerable color was given to the performance and it was obvious that the players were thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the work. The performance also served to impress once more upon the listener the fact that Miss Daniels understands the art of subtle orchestration. There was great enthusiasm and Miss Daniels took a bow from her position in the audience.

Mr. Zeise, regardless of whether Haydn or his pupil, Anton Kraft, wrote it, the work is melodious and pleasant to hear. Had Mr. Zeise displayed the same meticulous care in intonation during the less exacting passages that he bestowed on the most difficult of the major, the performance as a whole would have gained interest. His evident musicality brought him long continued applause.

The concert last night was the first of four scheduled. Mr. Thiede has made an excellent beginning. The audience, of good size, was responsive throughout the evening.



Jane Bryan
In "We Are Not Alone," coming Thursday to the Exeter



Scene From 'Gone With the Wind'
Clark Gable as Rhett Butler and Vivien Leigh as Scarlett O'Hara are the figures in the center. The film begins a fifth week Thursday at the State and Orpheum.

Pre-Columbian Art at Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Through Feb. 10 the Fogg Art Museum will show objects of monumental art and handicraft made by natives of Middle and Andean South America before the coming of white explorers and conquerors. This is the handsomest aboriginal show yet staged in New England, and it provides in a sense the final rite of initiation of materials hitherto catalogued as archaeological into the elite sphere of aesthetics and fine art. The Peabody Museum unites with the Fogg in the presentation.

Many of the handsome exhibits have long been on view at the Peabody Museum, but without benefit of elegant display. Loans come from many notable sources, such as the Brooklyn Museum, the National Institute of Archaeology and History and the National Museum of Mexico City, and the American Museum of Natural History. It is worth noting how many private collectors have

acquired pre-Columbian treasures. Interest is spreading, and the Amerindian cultures are gradually achieving their true evaluation.

The collection occupies four galleries. Some of the objects were once connected with an architectural scheme, and they must be analyzed in terms of a larger unit of design. Among the sculptures are figures of men, women, and animals executed in a variety of styles peculiar to indigenous usage. The carvings served some function of belief or superstition and were identified with elements and forces connected with human destiny—with the acquisition of food, with the need of rain, the fear of the storm. These objects impress us with their deep seriousness of purpose, with their reverence, awe, and mystification. There is either an implication of deep emotion poignantly implied in the magnificent masks, or fertile fancy sprouting in immortal guises in animal or anthropomorphic forms, enlivened with all sorts of animistic devices.

perb work of fictile art. This is in the Olmec style, while two interesting stone yokes in the forms of a frog and an owl are in the Totonac style.

The Peruvians had genius in the textile art. From the promontory of Paracas come mantles which are rated amongst the most beautiful in the history of textiles. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is well supplied with specimens. At the Fogg are additional pieces embroidered on cotton ground. Demonic figures of intricate pattern are stitched in multicolor against monochrome backgrounds. There are several pieces showing the various tendencies in design, from the early Nazca fanciful monsters to the abstract and conventionalized figures of the Tiahuanaco and Chimu periods.

The pottery styles show wide range from the man- and animal-shaped vessels to the decorated vases. Again we recall the vessels made elsewhere in the world emulating living forms. These vases are closely related to sculpture and some are embellished with painted and linear designs. All the pottery carries basic ideas of ritualistic function. The "effigy" pots from Peru are naturally made, imparting correct information about customs of the time. The soft clay responds readily to the spontaneous handwork of the early dwellers in America, who felt no self-consciousness. They recorded what they saw and felt in a pictorial or plastic idiom, or through a system of symbols the full import of which has not yet been deciphered.

The most startling exhibits in the Cambridge exhibition are probably the objects wrought in jade materials, like gold and luxury. The latter, we are told, is distinct from Mongolian jade, a species of jadeite of local origin. The hard stone was cut with extraordinary finesse and the designs are peculiarly suited to the polished material. There are many masks with symmetrical features, little masterpieces of conciseness.

The pre-Columbians were highly gifted in handling both the fictile and the plastic. One small jadeite mask (collection of J. Brummer) is a classic in fine co-ordination between form and implicit emotion. A miniature in size, it is monumental in artistic breadth.

The gold ornaments, with all their warm luster and opulence, continue with the same fecund imagery. Again the masks, again the amulets and cult-objects. There are necklaces, ear plugs, breastplates, nose rings. Human figures and animal forms are wrought ornalementally and vividly in the metal. Such enchanting animals; a spider with a bell, an alligator, a horned toad, lizards, frogs, eagles. They are not realistic, but alive; they are imbued with that quality of animation which seems to be the peculiar faculty of primitive art, which disappears with advancing years of cultural progress.

Some of the objects on exhibition came from the Cenote, a great well at Chichen Itza, Yucatan, into which were thrown offerings that it was thought might help to bring rain; among the tribute were men and women, objects wrought of wood, copper, gold and jade, and pottery. There was a strong element of savagery among the peoples who made these exquisite objects that show, from our standards, the height of sensibility.

A word should be said for the catalogue, which has been written on a sort of information-please plan, with pertinent questions enumerated, and succinct answers concerning pre-Columbian art proffered.

To Play Berg Quartet

When the Kolisch Quartet comes to Boston on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, its program will include the first performance in America of a Quartet, Op. 3, by the late Alban Berg. The other two numbers on the program will be the Beethoven Op. 135 and the Schubert G major,

'Juno and the Paycock'

By John D. Beaufort

Fifteen years have passed since Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock" was first presented on the stage of the Abbey Theater in Dublin. The events recounted in the play are placed in 1922. Yet so robustly, so brilliantly, and with such clear concept of character has Mr. O'Casey set them down that "Juno and the Paycock" is still a great theater experience. And with three of the original company—Barry Fitzgerald, Sara Allgood, and Arthur Shields—to play leading roles, the Choate-Shields-Jones revival which opened at the Mansfield Theater last evening is a notable contribution to the second half of the season.

It is no news that Mr. O'Casey is one of the finest dialogue writers of the modern theater. He has the gift of lifting speeches from the pavement, the public house, the slum, and imbuing them with terseness, wit, and beauty. There is no theatrical bombast to these people, who speak with the tongues of men.

Perhaps it is only imagination, but we feel that the present interpretation is in certain particulars broader than two previous productions we have seen, by the Abbey company. Mr. Fitzgerald is, of course, as good as ever in one of his most famous roles. Here is a characterization shrewd, penetrating, hugely comic, and earthy as the dust on a laborer's molehills. Miss Allgood plays Juno with rich humor and a wide range.

Mr. Shields as "Joker" makes much of the scenes in which he implicitly asserts himself. One misses him, however, in the role of Johnny, which is fairly well played by Harry Young. Grania O'Malley plays Maisie Madigan as a character rather than an essentially comedy role. Aldeen O'Connor, Thomas Dillon, Effie Shannon (who

To Film 'Major Barbara'

Gabriel Pascal, director-producer of the film version of "Pygmalion," becomes a producer for United Artists under a three year contract. His first United Artists production will be "Major Barbara." Wendy Hiller, who had the leading role opposite Leslie Howard in "Pygmalion," will be seen in "Major Barbara." So will Robert Miley, who played in "Oscar Wilde" on the New York stage last season.

"Major Barbara" will be produced in England. Mr. Pascal's second production, to be selected from a list that includes the three George Bernard Shaw works, "The Doctor's Dilemma," "The Devil's Disciple," and "Caesar and Cleopatra," will probably be made in Hollywood.

In connection with the signing of the contract, Charles Chaplin, one of the owner-producers of United Artists, received this cable from Mr. Shaw: "Congratulations to United Artists on having captured Gabriel Pascal, the only man living except yourself who knows as much about filming as I do."

'Around the World'

Burton Holmes will bring to Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon a new travel talk, "Around the World a Different Way." The itinerary offers sights of the Azores, Madeira, Lisbon, Dakar, Port of Senegal, the Belgian Congo, Madagascar, Egypt, Mozambique, Zanzibar, the Red Sea, Cairo, Honolulu, and Haiti.

'Juno and the Paycock'

Play in three acts by Sean O'Casey. Staged by Arthur Shields, with settings by Robert Edmond Jones. Starring Barry Fitzgerald and Sara Allgood, revived by Edward Choate and Mr. Shields in association with Mr. Jones, at the Mansfield Theater, Tuesday evening, with the following cast:

Mary Boyle..... Aldeen O'Connor
Juno Boyle..... Sara Allgood
Jerr Devine..... Thomas Dillon
"Captain" Jack Boyle..... Barry Fitzgerald
"Joker" Daly..... Arthur Shields
A Sewing Machine Vendor..... William Whitner
A Coal Block Vendor, William Stone
Charles Benham, N. T.
Mrs. Maisie Madigan..... Grania O'Malley
Mrs. Tancred..... Effie Shannon
"Needle" Nugent..... Lucian Norcross
An Irregular Mobster..... Charles Keenan
Furniture Removal Man..... Byron Russell
Assistant Furniture Removal Man..... Charles Keenan
Neighbors..... Nancy Grady, George O'Regan and Barry Bell



Aztec Sculpture
Musical instrument, stone (in imitation of wooden one), on exhibition at Fogg Museum in Cambridge.

AMUSEMENTS

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Boston Symphony Orchestra

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OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER

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HOWARD LINDSAY and BENJEL CROUSE

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THE LITTLE FOXES

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NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St., PE 6-9226
Runs: 8:45, 11:15 to 12:15, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45

THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER

by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEATRE, 45 Street, W. of W. 4th
Runs: 8:10, 10:10, 11:10, Mats. THURS. & SAT. 2:45

TOO MANY GIRLS

By RODGERS & HART & GORDON MARSHALL, Jr.
IMPERIAL THEATRE, W. 45 St., 8-7889, Runs: 8:30
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Commerce and Finance

Deposit Record For N. Y. State Savings Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—As of December 31, 1939, deposits of the 134 mutual savings banks in New York State established a new high record, aggregating \$5,598,924,576, according to a statement just issued by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York.

This total is after Christmas Club disbursements during November and December totaling \$25,172,497, and after \$71,365 in abandoned funds had been turned over to the State Controller in accordance with the law.

During 1939 the net gain in deposits was \$193,887,167, while dividends credited during the year amounted to \$102,995,027. This marked the second consecutive year in which deposit gains materially exceeded dividends credited.

The deposit increase in the last six months of 1939 was \$34,668,422, with the gain in the last quarter amounting to \$42,012,186. The number of open accounts at the end of the year totaled 6,066,331, a gain of 81,853 over one year ago. The year-end figure did not include 6,186 accounts representing abandoned funds turned over to the State Controller.

President of the Association Albert S. Embler, who is also President of the Walden Savings Bank of Walden, N. Y., pointed out that many savings banks continue their restriction on the deposit of large sums of money in order to guard against receipt of deposits not of a strictly savings nature.

"The mutual savings banks appear to continue in favor for those of modest incomes," said Mr. Embler. "It is the desire of these banks to merit the continuance of that esteem. Furthermore, they are doing their utmost to assist the citizens of their respective communities in the sound purchase of homes."

"There will be introduced into the Legislature this year, bills to permit savings banks to render other useful services such as personal loans to those who are unfortunate enough to require them. The bills will also permit certain other facilities designed to allow savings banks to serve in every way needed by the people and fundamentally sound in principle."

Fisk Management Says Company's Sale Now 'Unconditional'

NEW YORK (AP)—The Fisk Rubber Corporation, in response to minority stockholders' committee protests against the sale of the company for about \$11,000,000 to the U. S. Rubber Company and company demands for a higher price, replied that the sale has been "fully authorized" and the contract to sell is "unconditional."

"A majority of the Fisk stockholders have elected to sell upon these terms, and there is a binding contract so to do," said a corporation statement issued here under the name of the Fisk Rubber Corporation. "It is considered very unlikely here that negotiations could be reopened or that any better price could be obtained."

"The only question remaining for stockholders' action is the matter of dissolving and liquidating the Fisk Rubber Corporation. Following the sale, the Fisk Rubber Corporation will have no distributable assets except the cash and shares of the U. S. Rubber Company stock to be received from the sale."

Week's Gold Imports Rise \$67,168,787

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports totaled \$67,168,787 in the week ended January 10, compared with \$57,668,620 the preceding week.

The Commerce Department said that principal shipments included \$2,255,540 from the Netherlands, \$4,775,991 from Norway, \$4,537,626 from the United Kingdom, \$4,808,844 from Canada, \$4,082,626 from India, and \$32,217,744 from Japan.

The department also said the total of gold deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks by foreign governments and central banks declined \$13,115,983 during the week to \$1,139,310,000. Silver imports increased slightly to \$1,149,543, including \$638,120 from Mexico, and \$306,392 from Canada. Exports amounted to \$2,627 of gold and \$36,311 of silver.

Great Lakes Freighters Tonnage Up Sharply in '39

CLEVELAND (AP)—Great Lakes bulk freighters in 1939 carried 114,229,856 tons of freight without the loss of life or a vessel.

Al T. Wood, President of the Lake Carriers' Association in his annual report said this was an increase of 39,112,104 tons over 1938's tonnage.

Iron ore carried was 45,072,724 tons; bituminous coal 39,836,786; anthracite 531,335; grain 11,172,079 tons and limestone 12,208,203. Increasing domestic use of soy beans together with an unusual export demand brought Chicago lake shipments to 10,500,000 bushels compared with a previous high in 1938 of 2,305,000 bushels. Total grain shipments in bushels were 394,237,098, the largest since 1928.

Allied Buying of Oil, Aircraft, Metal Boosts U. S. Exports

Elected Rail Head



Albert N. Williams

Elevated to the presidency of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to succeed Duncan J. Kerr, who resigned, Mr. Williams has been Chairman of the Board and Executive Vice-President of the road.

Rubber Consumption In U. S. Made New High Record in 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Crude rubber consumption in the United States set a new high record in 1939, totaling 577,591 long tons compared with the previous record of 575,000 long tons in 1936, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported. Total consumption was 32.2 per cent larger than in 1938.

Consumption in December was estimated at 48,428 tons, a decrease of 10.9 per cent from the previous month and only slightly larger than the 48,143 tons consumed in December, 1938.

Low domestic supplies of crude rubber were bolstered somewhat by record December imports of 69,134 tons, which lifted total domestic stocks to 138,017 tons as of Dec. 31, compared with 118,535 tons on Nov. 30 and 231,500 tons a year ago. December imports were 61.9 per cent larger than November and 87.0 per cent larger than December, 1938.

Crude rubber afloat to United States ports on Dec. 31 was estimated by the association at 91,093 tons against 114,004 a month earlier and 45,105 a year ago. Gross imports of crude rubber for the full year 1939, reported by the Department of Commerce, totaled 497,212 tons compared with 400,178 tons in 1938.

Reclaimed rubber consumption for December was estimated at 15,755 long tons and for the full year at 184,942 tons. Production totaled 19,249 tons in December and 198,815 tons in the full year 1939. Stocks of reclaimed rubber were 25,427 tons at the end of the year compared with 23,000 tons at the close of 1938.

Payment Offered On Chilean Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—The Schroeder Trust Company will make payment on Feb. 1 of \$15.22½ on each \$1,000 bond to assenting holders of all Chilean dollar obligations, according to the Autonomous Institute for Amortization of the Public Debt of Chile.

The issues covered by the announcement are all external loans of the Republic of Chile, Water Company of Valparaiso bonds, all bonds and notes of the Mortgage Bank of Chile, all Chilean Consolidated Municipal Loan bonds and bonds of the two City of Santiago loans, 16 issues in all.

On the first three groups of issues, payments will be made to holders who assent before the end of this year, presenting not only the two coupons now called but the eight previously called for payment. Rights for payments for earlier years expired Jan. 12, 1940.

Non-assenting holders of the consolidated municipal loan bonds and of the Santiago issues may obtain the current interest payment and payments for 1936, 1937, and 1938, an aggregate of \$54.81 on each \$1,000 bond, by exchanging them before Aug. 10, next, for an equal principal amount of Government of Chile stamped bonds. Assenting holders, however, need only surrender the stamped coupons which have been called. All necessary documents and information are available at the office of the Schroeder Trust Company, 46 William Street.

Home Furnishings Show At Chicago Reveals Gains

CHICAGO (AP)—Accelerated buying with demands for immediate or early delivery characterized the first week of the international home furnishings market, Percy Wilson, managing director, said. Attendance was ahead of last year's totals and buying started at the outset of the show, he said. The biggest gains in dollar-volume of sales over the January, 1939, market were reported at 35 per cent in curtains and draperies and floor coverings. Housewares and appliances were 27 per cent ahead of a year ago; lamps and shades 25 per cent increased and furniture sales 18 per cent better.

Exports Hit 10-Year High In December

WASHINGTON (AP)—Large shipments of airplanes, petroleum and metals to England and France helped boost United States exports in December to \$358,000,000—the largest sum for any month in nearly 10 years.

The Commerce Department said the total was \$71,000,000 more than for November and about \$92,000,000 above December, 1938.

Airplane exports to the Allies alone amounted to \$29,000,000, accounting for most of the increase in Anglo-French purchases from \$44,176,000 in November to \$83,780,000 in December.

Another factor in the December showing was a sudden recovery in cotton exports. Shipments of cotton, which had been so low this year as to cause considerable official worry, increased from \$30,228,000 in November to \$45,000,000 in December. Italy, Spain, China and India were the principal purchasers of the fiber.

Latin American countries now buying here some of the things not obtainable in Europe because of the war, boosted their purchases about \$7,600,000 to \$75,405,000. Purchases from Asiatic nations also increased about \$15,000,000 to \$68,434,000.

One of the few decreases in December exports was in trade with Canada, normally the second best customer of the United States, ranking next to England. Canada reduced its purchases from \$48,000 in November to \$41,085,000 in December, but officials said the drop was due mostly to a seasonal decline in shipments of coal and petroleum.

Another better customer last month was Russia, which bought more ferro-alloys and copper. Blocked Germany got virtually nothing from the United States.

Domestic merchandise exports to leading countries, in thousands of dollars, in December, compared:

	Dec. 1939	Dec. 1938
Total	357,827	268,358
Europe, total	131,720	82,821
Germany	49,500	11,328
United Kingdom	49,500	4,977
Belgium	4,977	5,922
Netherlands	10,775	2,980
Denmark	2,980	2,980
Finland	743	1,049
Sweden	3,748	1,694
Switzerland	8,058	6,081
U. S. S. R., Soviet, Socialist Republics	10,517	7,194
Russia	8,527	8,130
China	6,326	7,120
Japan	200	2,980
Northern North Amer., total	41,085	28,128
Canada	41,085	27,502
Southern North Amer., total	31,702	22,277
Cuba	3,846	6,529
Central America	2,980	5,922
Netherlands West Indies	2,980	5,922
South America, total	43,703	26,353
Brazil	10,775	2,980
Argentina	10,775	2,980
Colombia	5,922	4,977
Venezuela	7,120	4,977
Asia, total	68,434	5,922
China, including Hong Kong	12,110	5,922
India	11,328	5,922
Philippine Islands	11,328	5,922
Oceania, total	2,980	5,922
Australia	2,980	5,922
Africa, total	11,328	5,922
Union of South Africa	11,328	5,922

Pacific Road Plans Change in Capital

NEW YORK (AP)—A proposal to change the authorized \$5,444,518 common shares of \$100 par value of the Southern Pacific Co., to a like amount of no par common will be put before stockholders at the annual meeting at Spring Station, N.Y., April 3.

There are outstanding 3,772,763 shares of the common. D. M. McDonald, president, explained the company desired to have available capital stock for use if financial needs require. Under Kentucky law the unissued stock cannot be issued for less than \$100 a share, making its use impracticable under present conditions, Mr. McDonald said.

It also was announced the management at the meeting would propose the nomination of Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore. business man, for election to the board of directors in place of Clarence Stanley, President of the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Stanley, it was said, found it difficult to attend board meetings since the road transferred its headquarters from New York to San Francisco.

New Mexico Gas Co. Plans \$400,000 Security Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission authorized the New Mexico Gas Company to sell \$400,000 of securities to raise funds primarily for construction and improvement projects.

Of the estimated \$390,250 proceeds from the sale of the securities, after deducting sales expenses, the company said it would use \$232,061 for improvements, particularly the construction of a natural gas transmission line from Albuquerque to Las Lunas and Belen, N. M. The rest of the proceeds would be used for working capital and payment of debts.

The company received permission to sell \$250,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent sinking fund bonds to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company at a price of 100 and one-half, and to borrow, on 5 per cent installment notes \$65,000 from the first National Bank in Albuquerque, \$65,000 from the El Paso (Texas) National Bank, and \$20,000 from the Citizens Bank of Clovis, N. M.

Acceptances Outstanding Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported today bankers' dollar acceptances outstanding in the United States on December 30 amounted to \$232,644,000, an increase of \$10,045,000 over the previous month but a decrease of \$36,961,000 from Dec. 31, 1938.

Sustained Business Recovery Predicted by NYU Economist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The United States is in for a sound, and probably sustained, business recovery, due to a combination of unusually favorable circumstances, and the nation has the opportunity to do so far more stable prosperity if it guards against either radical economic theories or boom tendencies such as those of the 1920s, according to Dr. Lewis H. Haney, professor of economics at New York University.

Speaking at the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night, Dr. Haney held that one of the main features of the current business improvement was "the recovery of business men from fright and faintness" induced by Government policies.

Sees Gains Through 1940

He foresaw continued improvement through 1940, since the production of capital goods and activity in the heavy industries is rising and the 18-year building cycle, with a 9-year rising phase, should reach its peak in 1940.

Recovery, he held, is aided by "an enormous potential inflation existing in the shape of record-breaking bank deposits and excess reserves, less than half of the deposits being offset by loans." The labor situation may be described as being "more comfortable," Dr. Haney said. "Labor leaders are somewhat chastened and the New Deal leadership less complacent with reference to Congress of Industrial Organizations' activities."

Dr. Haney held that war orders would be a real factor in iron and steel, petroleum, machine tools, motor trucks, lumber, paper, and cotton textiles.

Will L. Merryman, Managing

Crossbred Wool Shortage Causes Canada to Make Duty Adjustments

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Removal of the duty on wool, not further processed than combed and originating in countries entitled to Canada's intermediate tariff, was announced by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, under the Chairmanship of Hector McKinnon.

Removal of the duty was recommended by the board to Finance Minister Ralston as a means of

relieving the current shortage in Canada of crossbred wools.

The move, it is believed, will make available at a reasonable cost substantial quantities of South American crossbred wool, easing the present scarcity and serving to tide over the period until larger supplies of New Zealand wool are available and until the new Canadian clip comes on the market in the early summer.

An order in Council provides that from Jan. 1 to next April 30, or for such shorter periods as the Governor-in-Council may determine, wool not further processed than combed shall be admitted free of customs duty, including a special duty.

Concurrence of the Government of the Union of South Africa, required under terms of the Canada-South Africa trade agreement for such action, has been received, the board said.

Canada's War Loan Of \$200,000,000 Is Oversubscribed

OTTAWA, Jan. 17 (AP)—Canada's first war loan, for \$200,000,000, has been oversubscribed—within two days after it was offered to the public.

Cash subscriptions at the close of business last night totaled \$248,804,550, the Bank of Canada announced.

Finance Minister Lieut. Col. J. L. Ralston declared when the 3½ per cent 12-year bonds went on sale Monday that no more than the original offerings would be issued for cash subscriptions.

It was announced a number of offers also had been received to convert 3 per cent Dominion bonds due next March 1 into the new war securities.

Mr. Ralston explained books of the loan would be kept open indefinitely to permit small subscribers in distant centers to enter applications. However, further subscriptions will be subject to allotment, the Bank of Canada said.

Outstanding among the larger subscriptions announced was one from the Canada Life Assurance Company for \$4,000,000. The city of Toronto applied for \$1,500,000.

The subscription from Moranda Mines Limited and its subsidiaries amounted to \$5,110,000. International Nickel placed an order for \$3,000,000, and McIntyre Gold Mines Limited for \$1,000,000.

Aircraft Makers Asked For More Activities Data

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced it had asked all listed aircraft manufacturing companies to release periodically "because of the character of the industry and the nature of its business" reports giving the following additional information:

Backlog of unfilled orders at the beginning of a given period; new business booked during a given period; shipments (or sales) during a given period; backlog of unfilled orders at the end of a given period.

The War Department has authorized release of such information, the Exchange said.

Massari Family in Strong With One Tampa Bank

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—The Massari family, it seems, is connected in some way with the International Bank of Tampa.

A. Massari is president; Frank Massari, first vice-president; A. F. Massari, second vice-president; and I. F. Massari, cashier. All of them, plus D. Massari, constitute the board of directors.

Woolen Textile Production Up 40 P. C. in '39

BOSTON (AP)—The National Association of Wool Manufacturers reported that the production activity of woolen textile mills in 1939, as indicated by figures for the first 11 months of the year, was approximately 40 per cent greater than in 1938 and about 5 per cent less than in the post-war record year of 1935.

The association declared that 1939 production also was 15 per cent greater than in 1937 and between five and 10 per cent higher than in 1936.

The figures, culled from the association's "monthly statistics," disclosed that consumption of apparel wool during the first 11 months of 1939 averaged 5,640,000 scored pounds weekly compared with an average of 3,956,000 pounds for the same period of 1938.

Employment in wool textile mills also was reported much better during the first 11 months of 1939 when an average of 152,000 persons were busy weekly compared with a 122,000 weekly average in 1938.

The report noted that late in December mills "producing more than 50 per cent of wool goods of the country announced wage increases of 7½ to 10 per cent effective Feb. 1, 1940."

Imported wools held the spotlight of activity in the Boston market, particularly South African Cape wools, which are moving for worsted mill consumption.

Fine Cape wools are fetching around 95 cents a pound, on a basis, for 64-70s grade, and growers in South Africa are making heroic efforts to win a place in New England markets.

Domestic fine wools for worsted purposes are steady as evidenced by the bid of 98 cents for some good class III-IV wools being refused by the holders. Manufacturers appear likely to offer the coming season's goods on the basis of 85 cents wools, clean, for class III fine wools. Imported wools come nearer meeting these buyers' price ideas than domestic wools, at the moment.

In other than combed wools, there is some interest in the medium and heavy wools for the women's woolen wear lines. Buyers are taking B supers, scored, at steady prices, of 83 to 86 cents for good to choice white, clean, wools.

Since the allocation of 75,000 bales of Australian wool to the United States—under the British control plan—mills have been the chief buyers, inasmuch as dealers are unable to buy to greater price advantage than mills. Nearly two-thirds of the wool or about 15,000,000 pounds, has been moved, chiefly to mills.

In the market for mohair, the recent large movement left only an estimated 350,000 pounds available in Texas, and prices advanced steadily at the moment around 55 cents for adult mohair and about 80 to 90 cents for kid mohair.

Libby, McNeill Bonds Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—An \$11,000,000 issue of Libby, McNeill & Libby first mortgage 15-year sinking fund 4 per cent bonds is being offered publicly by Glorie, Forgan & Co. and an associated group of underwriters at a price of 100 per cent and accrued interest.

The company plans to use \$9,197,930 of the proceeds to be derived from the sale of the bonds to retire the company's first mortgage 5 per cent 15-year bonds which will be called for redemption April 1, 1940. The balance will be added to working capital and applied to the reduction of bank loans.

In addition to the present underwriting, Libby, McNeill's financial plans include the conversion of the outstanding 6 per cent \$100 par preferred stock into common stock. At a somewhat later date, public offering may be made of the Libby common stock representing the shares owned by Swift & Co. which, after the preferred stock conversion, will amount to 3,018,639 shares of a maximum of 3,627,985 shares expected to be outstanding.

Other members of the bond underwriting group include Harriman Ripley & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., the First Boston Corporation, Lehman Brothers, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation and White, Weld & Co.

Colgate Concern Redeems More Preferred Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. have authorized redemption on April 1 of an additional \$2,520,000 of the company's \$6 preferred stock at the call price of \$102.50 a share.

A block of \$3,000,000 of the preferred previously was called for redemption Feb. 1 and \$5,000,000 was redeemed last August.

Total yearly savings, it was noted, will amount to \$631,200 in preferred dividends, equivalent to 32 cents a share on the common stock. The latest call will leave \$12,500,000 of the senior stock outstanding.

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George P. Morey

Appointed representative of R. W. Pressprich & Co., with headquarters in Boston, Mr. Morey had previously been associated in Boston with the firm of Smith, Barney & Co., and its predecessors, Edward B. Smith & Co., and Guaranty Company of New York. R. W. Pressprich & Co. specializes in institutional bonds with main offices in New York and branch offices in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Hartford.

Morgan Firm Asks SEC Decision On 'Arm's-Length' Rule

WASHINGTON (AP)—Morgan, Stanley & Company, New York investment bankers, beat competitors to the draw today and asked the Securities Commission to investigate the propriety of the company's underwriting a proposed \$25,000,000 bond issue of the Dayton Power & Light Company.

Attorneys for the bankers told the commission that the question of Morgan's relation to the utility probably would come up anyway, and the bankers wanted the question settled as soon as possible. They indicated they did not want a reputation of their experience in handling financing for the Consumers Power Company of Michigan which was held up several days by hearings.

At the bankers' request, the commission ordered a hearing on January 24, saying:

"It appearing to the commission that Morgan, Stanley & Company may stand in such relation to the Dayton Power & Light Company that there is liable to be or to have been an absence of arm's-length bargaining with respect to the transaction whereby the Dayton Power & Light Company proposes to sell in excess of 5 per cent of the total offering of the aforementioned bonds to Morgan Stanley & Company, it (the hearing) is ordered."

Otis & Company, Cleveland bankers, and other competitors, raised the question of arm's-length bargaining in the Consumers Power case, and this question has not been decided yet.

After the Consumers flotation had been delayed several days the commission and the bankers finally agreed to permit financing to go ahead and distribution of underwriting fees to be determined later whenever the commission decided whether the bankers and the utility arranged the financial deal by arm's-length bargaining.

Cotton Consumption Rises in December

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumption during December totaled 632,695 bales of lint and 104,687 bales of linters, compared with 718,721 of lint and 90,701 of linters, during November last, and 565,627 and 65,709 during December a year ago.

Cotton on hand Dec. 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,859,664 bales of lint and 406,048 of linters, compared with 1,782,949 and 369,157 on Nov. 30 last, and 1,700,877 and 335,898 on Dec. 31 a year ago.

In public storage and at compresses, 14,581,642 bales of lint and 166,110 of linters, compared with 15,484,508 and 136,015 on Nov. 30 last, and 15,339,729 and 106,544 on Dec. 31 a year ago.

Copper Supply Sharply Cut By War Demands

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nations at war were heavy buyers of United States copper last year.

Exports and domestic use of this strategic military metal, the Bureau of Mines reported, increased so much that stocks of refined copper at the end of 1939 totaled only about 197,000 pounds, 46 per cent less than the 362,000 pounds in the American reserve supply on December 31, 1938.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Some Issues Advance But List Is Mixed

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Discriminating selections hoisted a few issues in today's stock market but, as a rule, price changes were narrow and uneven.

The opening was quiet and predicted the slow session that followed. Near the final hour some stocks held gains of fractions to a point or more, but most of the list showed only small advances or losses.

Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares. Brokers blamed the failure to move one way or another on "technical" reasons, which means buyers, looking at the position of prices, don't want to extend themselves and sellers were holding onto their equities, at least at this stage of the game.

Possibility of Government aid to Finland was still regarded in some quarters as increasing the chance of American involvement in Europe's hostilities, while others gave that little thought and concentrated on the continuation of good business at home.

Resistance—some of them gave ground—were Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Chesapeake & Ohio, Phelps Dodge, Philip Morris and U. S. Gypsum.

Backward most of the time were du Pont, Union Carbide and Allied Chemical.

In the Curb Aluminum Co., Fruehauf Trailer and Hazeltine posted modest advances.

On the big board Cluett Peabody, up more than a point at one time, touched a new 1939-40 high.

Selected Bonds Higher
Rails took the lead in an irregular bond market rally today.

Missouri Pacific issues rose fractions to more than a point following announcement of Interstate Commerce Commission approval of a reorganization plan, providing for a sharp cut in fixed charges.

Also showing gains ranging to more than a point in late trading were Allegheny 5s of 1949, Hudson Central 4 1/2s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Southern Railway 4s and Baltimore & Ohio first 5s.

Many utility losses, however, tended slightly lower, including American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61 and Portland General Electric 4 1/2s.

United States Governments were around 6-32nds of a point advanced to 4-32nds down.

Unevenly ruled the foreign dollar division. Advancing were Denmark 6s of '42, Belgium 6s and Poland 8s, while retreating were German 7s of '49, Norway 6s of '44 and Canada 4s of '60.

Money Market

Central Bank Rates			
	Per Cent		Per Cent
London	1	Calcutta	3
Bombay	1	Copenhagen	5 1/2
Manila	1 1/2	Danzig	4
San Francisco	1 1/2	Lisbon	4 1/2
San Pedro de Macoris	1 1/2	London	2
Sanchez	1 1/2	Helsingfors	4
Sanchez	1 1/2	Buenos Aires	3 1/2
Sanchez	1 1/2	Madrid	4
Sanchez	1 1/2	Oslo	2 1/2
Sanchez	1 1/2	Paris	2
Sanchez	1 1/2	Prague	3
Sanchez	1 1/2	Riga	4 1/2
Sanchez	1 1/2	Rome	4 1/2
Sanchez	1 1/2	Soňa	4
Sanchez	1 1/2	Stockholm	2 1/2
Sanchez	1 1/2	Tokyo	3 1/2
Sanchez	1 1/2	Warsaw	2 1/2

Listed New York Bond
and New York Curb
QuotationsICC Approves
Revamping Of
Missouri Road

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved today a plan of reorganization for the Missouri Pacific Railroad system.

The plan calls for consolidation in a new company the properties of all of the 26 debtors composing the present Missouri Pacific system, except the Missouri-Illinois Railroad Company. No plan was approved for the latter company.

There would be a reduction in total capitalization from \$871,208,664 to \$560,478,900 and a reduction in total annual charges from \$29,108,019 to \$21,695,499. Fixed interest would be reduced to \$7,286,804 from the present \$24,770,052.

The commission said that equities of the holders of preferred and common stock of Missouri Pacific were found to have no value and holders of those stocks would be given no participation in the allotment of securities of the new company. Equipment obligations would remain undisturbed under the ICC plan.

Included in the new company, along with the 26 debtors in the present system, would be the properties of the Kansas-Missouri Elevator Company, the Natchez and Louisiana Railway Transfer Company and Velasco Wharf & Warehouse Company, which are subsidiaries but are not railroad companies and therefore not debtors in the proceeding.

Capitalization after reorganization under the ICC plan would include: \$13,715,000 of equipment obligations; \$711,500 of Plaza-Olive Building 15-year first mortgage bonds; \$31,779,500 of Series A first mortgage bonds; \$126,921,000 of Series B first mortgage bonds; \$22,727,000 of Series C general mortgage bonds; \$97,534,000 of Series D general mortgage bonds; \$39,189,500 of prior preferred stock; \$76,311,500 of second preferred stock and \$136,756,400 of common stock.

The second preferred and common stock would have no par value but the value was stated at \$100 a share in the capitalization listing.

The reorganization plan calls for total charges of \$15,920,449 prior to dividends on stock and charges on preferred dividends would total \$5,775,050. Under the present system total charges prior to dividends on stock of \$25,598,514 and dividends on preferred stock are \$3,509,505.

December Railroad
Revenues 8.4 P. C.
Above 1938 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 92 class 1 railroads had total operating revenues of \$285,027,826 for December, an increase of 8.4 per cent over the total of \$262,581,600 for the same month of 1938.

The December figures, based on preliminary reports, were 8.2 per cent below the total of \$310,340,618 reported for December, 1939.

Freight revenues for December amounted to \$227,305,611, an increase of 10.3 per cent over December a year ago and 1.7 below December, 1939. Passenger revenues totaled \$32,056,484, compared with \$32,540,988 in the same month of 1938, a decline of 1.5 per cent.

The December passenger revenues were 31.9 per cent below the total of \$47,043,889 in December, 1939.

Late Wheat Prices
Rise 2c a Bushel

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Overcoming frequent outbursts of selling, wheat prices today struck a strong upward course which in the final hour lifted quotations 2c a bushel or more to the best level in almost a week.

Buying came from houses with eastern and southwestern connections and may have originated with mills or cash grain handlers, pit brokers said. There was evidence of some reinstatement of lines sold out recently possibly because of the near future. The cold wave may retard country wheat movement, grain men said.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press
London: New support for British Government bonds attracted small buying to other sections of the securities market today. Japanese loans were bid up by following formation of a new cabinet.

Demand for industrials centered on tobacco stocks but changes were narrow. Selected oils slanted forward and domestic carriers were marked up. Oils tended lower while mining shares and kaifirs lacked definite price trends.

Paris: The Bourse steadily improved its price position today as the session progressed. Investor interests had little to offer for sale while professionals who sold overnight re-established a position at higher prices. Renten closed unchanged to 135 centimes higher.

Amsterdam: Improved demand for American shares had a bolstering effect on domestic equities in the Bourse today. Final prices were steady but the market never got very far from the previous close.

Liverpool: Cotton rounded out erratic trade with net gains of 10 to 13 points. Active support came from Alexandria, reinforced by short covering and trade calling.

Federal and Corporate
Bond Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government			
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)			
Treasury		High	Low
Sales in \$1000			
1 1/2	38 43-40 June	102.8	102.
5 3/8	47-43	109.21	109.
2 1/2	45-43	109.30	109.
2 3/4	46-44	110.13	110.
1 4/8	54-44	114.22	114.
2 1/2	45-46	110.30	110.
2 3/4	52-47	120.13	120.
2 1/2	50-49	102.36	102.
1 1/2	52-50	102.36	102.
3 2/8	54-51	107.9	107.
1 1/2	53-51	102.24	102.
6 2/8	60-55	107.18	107.
6 1/2	58-56	106.6	106.
6 2/8	63-58	106.3	105.
5 1/2	65-60	106.4	105.

Grady Defends Trade Pact With Data on Farm Profits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. (P)—Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, upheld the reciprocal trade program today with a chart-supported argument that millions of dollars had been added to farm income during its existence.

He told the House Ways and Means Committee, considering extension of the program, that the cattle producers' 1939 income was far higher than in 1932, before the reciprocity system started.

Mr. Grady declared that if Senate ratification of reciprocal trade treaties were required it would mean "a complete black-out" of executive tariff-making authority.

"Let there be no misunderstanding on this score, and no mincing of words," he told the Committee. "Ratification is tantamount to repeal."

Faces Hostile Side

Facing the hostile Republican side of the Committee, he took up, item by item, the principal objections to the program, which he administers under Secretary Hull.

Mr. Grady condemned "the card-stacking statistical devices to which resort is had to support the false contention that the American farmer has been injured by the trade agreements program."

Presenting a 10,000-word statement and 17 charts and exhibits, he compared the trade-agreement method of tariff-making to the "old log-rolling methods," and declared the proposal of critics that the Senate pass upon individual trade pacts had "already been tried and found wanting."

Only three reciprocity treaties ever have won Congressional approval, he said, while 22 failed of ratification. In contrast, he said, 22 treaties had been reached under the Hull program.

"I am not raising here any question as to whether the control of fundamental tariff policy should remain in the hands of Congress," he said.

His comments on other criticisms of the act included these:

Constitutionality

"We are wholly confident on the basis of ample precedents which

have been established that the act is entirely constitutional."

Democratic Procedure

"Surely this procedure is clearly democratic and fundamentally sound. As the problems of government have become more and more complex, there has been a tendency in all democratic governments, including our own, for legislatures to concentrate their attention increasingly upon the determination of policy under broad rules of guidance for its execution, while leaving to the executive agencies the highly complex and technical details of administration. This is what Congress has done in the present act."

Cost-of-Production

Noting the argument that United States tariffs should equalize the prices of American goods with those on goods from countries with lower wages and living standards, Mr. Grady said:

"It is of course true that reliable cost data should be taken into full account (but) as the sole basis for tariff adjustments the cost rule is unsound in theory and inapplicable in practice."

Most-Favored-Nation Policy

Discussing the rule under which the United States automatically extends to other nations the tariff concessions it grants any one of them, Mr. Grady said:

"A policy of discriminatory treatment leads to retaliation, trade war, and general anarchy in international commercial relations."

Agriculture

"The trade-agreements program has been helping the American farmer"—by increasing his exports and creating more purchasing power for his produce at home by increasing industrial exports.

Labor

"The full regard shown for the protection of American wage levels and working conditions has been reflected in the subsequent improvement of trade in the majority of the affected industries."

N. Y. Teachers Campaigning For Restoration of School Fund

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—New York City and State school teachers here have leveled their heavy artillery on Capitol Hill in Albany, demanding that the appropriation for State aid for education be restored to the 1938 level.

According to the teachers, unless an amount of money equivalent to that granted in 1938 is forthcoming, the reduction in the school services will be even greater than that effected during the last fiscal year, when the Republican-controlled Legislature trimmed \$10,000,000 in round figures, from the educational budget.

Joining the teachers and parent bodies in a plea for more money for the schools, the Finance Committee of the Board of Education is on record for a tentative budget of \$158,095,698 for the fiscal year 1940-41. The Board expects \$53,415,187 from the State and \$104,680,511 from the city.

This will make the city pay \$9,539,090 more than it contributed to the last school budget, when it granted \$95,141,421.

Whalen Expects Restoration
Dr. Frank D. Whalen, chairman of the Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations, which represents 75 teachers associations here, said that, while the reduced appropriation voted last year would continue until the end of the fiscal year ending on June 30 unless a deficiency appropriation can be obtained, he believed the cut made in 1939 would be restored for the fiscal year 1940-41.

Dr. Whalen gave as his reason the recovery in business, the revolt against increased local taxes in school districts which have been forced to take from their own funds to make up the loss in State aid for education, and anticipated reduction in school registration. On top of all this, he found an "awakened attitude" on the part of the public in opposition to curtailment of important school services.

The belief that the State Legislature will restore full State aid for

1940-41 was voiced also by Mrs. Johanna M. Lindlof, Commissioner of the Board of Education. Members of the Board have individually urged the lawmakers for appropriate full amount for the next fiscal year, as well as a deficiency sum to make up for what was deducted for the current fiscal year, she recalled.

"But it is the citizen's job—not that of the Board of Education—to bring pressure upon the Legislature to appropriate full school funds," she added.

Demand for Economy Persists
From leading business, industrial and financial sources, however, there is a continued demand for school economies. A request that teachers' salaries be reduced 10 per cent to the 1929 level is contained in a communication from J. Newman Carey, vice-president of the Midtown Real Estate Association. He emphasizes that 75 per cent of the school teachers in New York City receive more than \$3,000 a year.

The average wage of teachers today is \$3,525, whereas in 1929 it was \$3,141, he recalled.

"In preparation of the 1940-41 educational budget, I would like to urge the most drastic economy," Mr. Carey said in a letter to the Board of Education.

"Since 92 per cent of your budget is expended in salaries, it seems obvious that this is the logical place for you to effect any real economy." Since 1929, the registration has declined by over 100,000 pupils. If you reduce and consolidate classes, you can eliminate positions. In nearly every other large city in the country which has had a similar decline, the educational boards have done this and saved the taxpayers' money.

"Today, however," he continued, "there are so many new and socialistic burdens put upon the taxpayer . . . that these new responsibilities are literally competing with education for the taxpayers' dollar."

True Alger Story At 'Oregon State'

CORVALLIS, Ore.—In 1912 a young man worked his way from a small town in New Hampshire to attend Oregon State College. Today that same individual is President of that institution. The appointment of Frank L. Ballard, Director of agricultural extension work at the college, to the presidency has just been announced by the Oregon State Board of Higher Education.

The appointment of Mr. Ballard is the crowning point in a program of work that reads like a Horatio Alger story. He was born in Meredith, N. H., in a farmhouse that had housed four generations of Ballards before him. He obtained his pre-college education training at the Milton, N. H., School for Boys, then trekked to Oregon to work his way, by odd labor jobs and later as a chemical laboratory assistant, through the State College.

With the exception of one year, 1917, during which time he was a member of the faculty of the University of New Hampshire, Mr. Ballard has been attached to the extension staff of Oregon State College, in a steadily advancing capacity. It was under his direction that the State's 36 counties were united under a co-operative program that developed the college's extension program.

Toronto to New York

Air Route Is Proposed

WASHINGTON (P)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority granted permission Jan. 17 to Trans-Canada Air Lines to make one survey flight over a proposed route from Toronto to New York.

Information developed will be used by the company to support its application before the Authority for a regularly scheduled service between the two points. A hearing will be held in February.

Costa Rica to Permit

U. S. to Patrol Coasts

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (P)—The Government announced Jan. 16 that permanent permission had been granted the United States to patrol both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Costa Rica.

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Just Between Us

'An Exchange of Letters on "Magna C(h)arta"

Daily Features Editor:

As a daily reader and great admirer of our newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, may I suggest a correction in spelling?

The Latin name of the Great Charter is *Magna Carta* and not *Magna Charta*.

There is no such word as *charta*. One can say in English "the Great Charter," or, in Latin, "*Magna Carta*." This was impressed on me at a very youthful period as a child in England, by the principal of our school. If you will look at the 1939 World's Fair Guide to the British Pavilion, you will see the name correctly spelled. . . .

Rose A.

My dear Miss A.:

Your letter raises the perennial question with regard to whether the name of Britain's Great Charter should be referred to properly as "*Magna Carta*" or "*Magna Charta*."

Strictly speaking, either form is correct; and it is hardly precise to say that "the Latin name of the Great Charter is *Magna Carta* and not *Magna Charta*." Actually, the correct Latin name is *Magna Charta*, the *charta* being the original Latin word for "a paper"; and this term was derived by the early Romans from the Greek *charte*, "a sheet of paper."

However, in Late Latin the word *charta* acquired the form of *carta* (from which we have derived our word "card"). And it is of particular significance that this Late Latin *carta* passed into the Italian as *carta* and on into the French as *carte*. In the Norman conquest of England, thousands of French words were incorporated into English; and the Late Latin *carta* was easily retained in place of the earlier *charta*.

As a matter of fact, the historic document which the English barons forced upon King John on June 15, 1215, at Runnymede, was not given a general caption; but the earliest references seem to have been—and understandably enough—in the form of "*Magna Carta*." In 1217, the charter was re-issued for the second time, with the forest clauses omitted—these were later issued in a separate document. And it was to this issue of 1217 that the term "*Magna Carta*," or "*Great Charter*," became attached, to distinguish it from the subsequently issued smaller charter, the charter of the forest.

In 1279, according to Rolls of Parliament, the document is referred to as "*Magna Carta*"; in 1568, in Grattan's Chronicles, it is called "*Magna Carta*"; and so on through, until the early 17th century, when, obviously, some Latin purists brought in the original form, *charta*. In 1630, Ben Jonson used the form "*Magna Charta*"; and we find Prynne using it in 1643; and Watson in 1686. The prevailing preference today among leading dictionaries (the Oxford among them!) is for "*Magna Charta*"; although the Encyclopedia Britannica adheres very strictly to "*Magna Carta*."

As for us, we are inclined to side with H. W. Fowler, eminent Englishman and English purist, who, in his indispensable "Dictionary of Modern English Usage," says: "*Magna C(h)arta*. Authority seems to be for spelling *charta* and pronouncing *kārtā*, which is hard on the plain man. But outside of histories and lecture-rooms the spelling and pronunciation *charta* will take a great deal of killing yet."

Daily Features Editor

Did You
Ever WonderHow the Stars Are
Weighed?

All the stars (not planets) are flaming suns so enormously distant that even our most powerful telescopes see them only as tiny points of light. The nearest star (other than the sun) is more than 200,000 times as far from the sun as is the earth.

The stars cannot, of course, be placed on scales and weighed. To see how the probable mass of some of them may be computed, let us consider first how the weight of planets is computed.

The force of gravitation is active in the regions of outer space, just as it is on earth. Newton found that the attraction of the earth for the moon is the same in proportion to the moon's mass as the force of gravity acting on objects on the earth.

When a planet has a satellite, it is a relatively simple matter to set up an equation involving the distance of the satellite from the planet and its period of revolution, as compared with the distance of the moon from the earth and the moon's sidereal period. This equation may be solved for the planet's mass as compared with that of the earth.

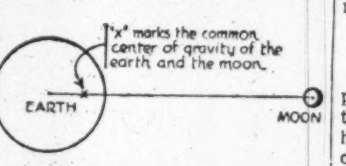
The stars are too far away for us to see whether or not they have satellites. However, there are what are known as "binary" or "twin" stars, which revolve about the common center of gravity of both, just as the earth and the moon move about their common center of gravity.

For such of these double stars as have the lineal dimensions of their orbit known in miles, the same method may be used to calculate their mass as is used in connection with a planet and its satellite.

The mass of the two suns in the binary equals

$$\frac{S^3}{8 \cdot D^3}$$

where S is our sun's mass; a diameter of the binary orbit in terms of the distance earth-to-sun



THE MOON, STRICTLY SPEAKING, DOES NOT REVOLVE ABOUT THE EARTH BUT ABOUT POINT 'X', 2880 MILES FROM THE CENTER OF THE EARTH.

as a unit; and t the period of the binary in years. The masses of the stars for which such computations have been made indicate that they are more than 300,000 times as heavy as the earth.—W. P. Keasbey.

—and Ming Toy



Who Says a Dog Can't Smile?

"I Record only
the Sunny Hours"

'What Ye Shall Put On'

It was Saturday when the woman saw the dress. It was in a shop window, and the style and color seemed to suit her need, and the price was low enough to suit her purse. But because the shop was closed, she made a mental note to inquire on Monday.

Then at church on Sunday morning she was surprised to find herself sitting next to a girl she had met on the street a few days before. The latter asked, "Do you go to business?" And when the woman admitted that she did, the girl added rather wistfully, "Do you know of a job I could get?"

Unfortunately the woman didn't, but she decided that working was a new experience for the girl, or, more likely, the need to work was new.

Then, just before the church service began, the girl leaned over and said: "What do you do with your Sundays?" And the woman realized that being alone must also be new to the girl. She wondered if she had enough food in the house to ask the girl to dinner; but she knew that if there was a need, there would be enough food. And the two spent a delightful afternoon together.

On Monday, the woman remembered the dress in the shop window; but when she inquired, she found that it was several sizes too small, so she put it out of her thought. Later, in the early part of the evening, when she was walking home, she heard someone behind her, and turned to find the girl carrying a package. They walked together for a short way, then the girl said, "You wear blue. Would you think it very strange if I offered you a blue dress?" "I'd love it," replied the woman. "I've just been given a dress," explained the girl, "and it's much too big for me. Besides, I never wear blue."

And so the dress came. Not only was it a much better dress than the one in the shop window, but it was much more useful—and it was a perfect fit.

In Lighter Vein

One for Teacher

A teacher was impressing upon her class the fact that you cannot subtract one thing from others unless they are of the same denomination. "For instance," she said, "we cannot take two apples from three oranges."

Then a bright boy said: "But, teacher, can't we take four apples from two trees?"—Weekly Scotsman.

Blowing His Own Horn

An officer of a regiment complained at a party that because of the ignorance and inattention of his subordinates he was obliged to do the whole duty of the regiment. Said he:

"I am my own captain, my own lieutenant, my own sergeant, and—"

"Your own trumpeter!" said a bored lady.

A Case for Congress

"Does Brown understand the purchasing power of the dollar?" "Yes. What troubles him is the purchasing power of his wife."

A Little Smoothie Herself

"Mother," said little Jane, "may I go out and play?"
"You may play with little girls," said her mother, "but not the boys, they're too rough."
"But, mother," said little Jane, "if I can find a nice smooth little boy, may I play with him?"

Where Would You
Find—

1. Key West?
2. The oldest university in Scotland?
3. The Taj Mahal?
4. The Pelican State?
5. The discovery made by Balboa?
6. The Vosges Mountains?
7. Trafalgar Square?
8. Bagdad?
9. The country which now possesses the Davis Cup?
10. The Restoration of the Eighteenth Century Capital of the Virginia Colony?

(Answers appear on this page)

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is a seaport city on a western island of the Florida Keys; southernmost city of the United States.
2. St. Andrews University, founded in 1411.
3. The famous mausoleum of white marble built by the emperor Shah Jehan is at Agra, India.
4. Louisiana.
5. The Pacific Ocean, discovered by the Spanish explorer in 1513.
6. Situated in northeastern France, parallel to the Rhine, the crest of these mountains formed the boundary between Alsace and France.
7. London, England.
8. Mesopotamia.
9. Brown won in 1920 by Jack Bromwich and Adrian Quist.
10. Williamsburg, Virginia, undertaken by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., more than seven years ago.

Purpose

There is no road to success but through a clear strong purpose. Nothing can take its place. A purpose underlies character, culture, position, attainment of every sort.—T. T. Munger.

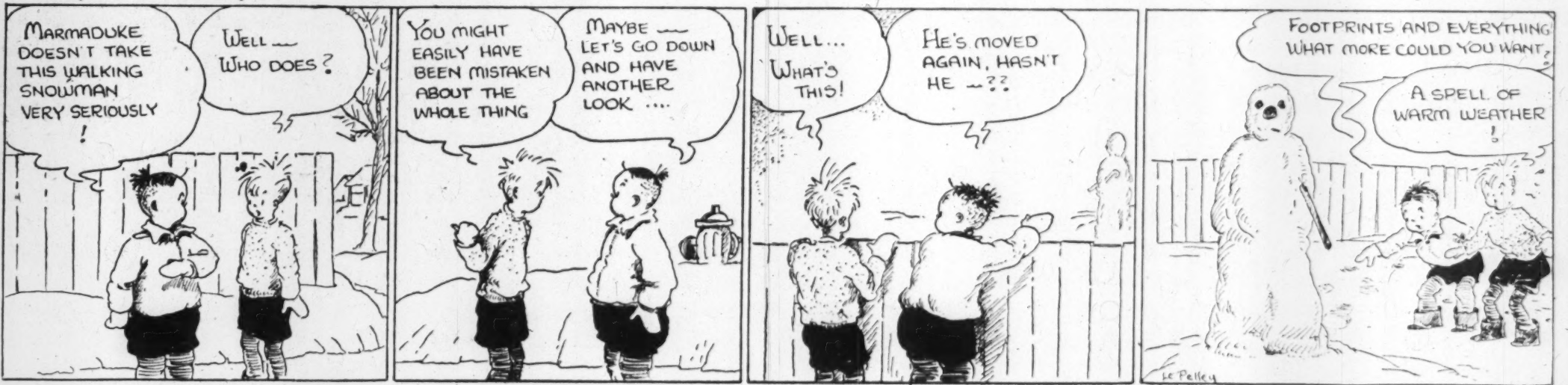
A Verse
for Today . . .

And whatsoever ye do,
do it heartily, as to the
Lord, and not unto men.
—COL. 3:23.

Those Elusive Clouds

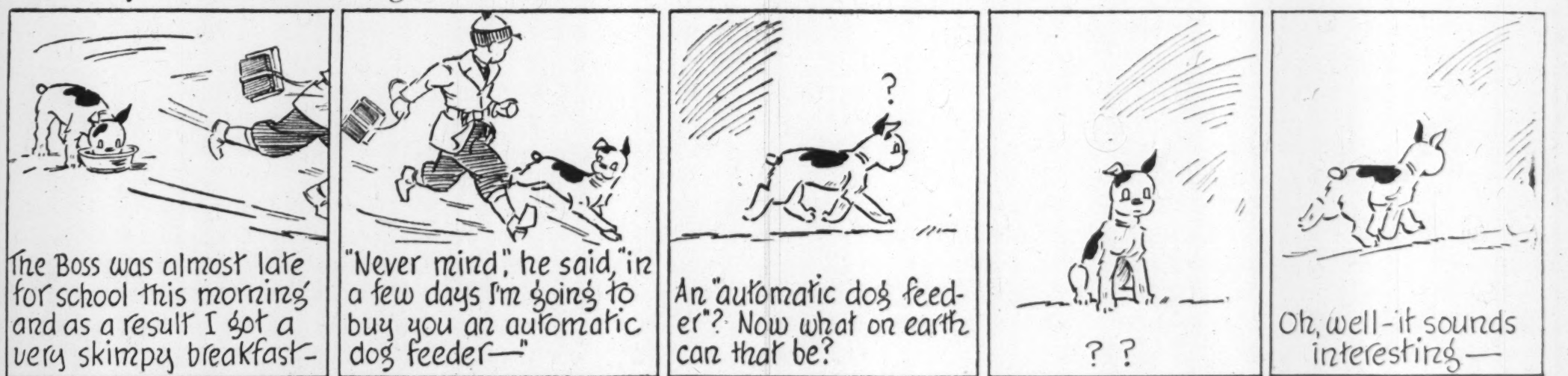
Clouds are rarely observed at heights of more than six miles above the earth's surface.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Checking Up on a Mystery



By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—The Puzzle



The Adventures of Waddles—Koala Pricks Up His Ears



By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1940

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Why Reject Abundance?

Is the machine an enemy? We see specific cases where "technological unemployment" works hardships on individuals. And President Roosevelt in his budget message explained the paradox of wide unemployment despite production above 1929 levels as due partially to "machine displacement."

Undoubtedly the Southern farm hand who finds his place taken by a cotton picking machine or the telegraph operator who sees himself displaced by the teletype is convinced that machines devour jobs. We find labor unions fighting the rapid extension of labor-saving appliances, or methods; we hear of corporations "burying" patents for fear that new devices will destroy their investments in out-dated equipment.

But the economists have been telling us that new machines always make new jobs in the long run and that by producing wealth more cheaply they raise the standard of living of all consumers—of the community as a whole. We don't need the economists to tell us that the automobile business has created more jobs than it destroyed in carriage shops and livery stables. And any comparison of machine civilizations with those where hand-labor still rules displays tremendous advantages in material abundance.

In the current issue of Nation's Business, Justin W. Macklin, First Assistant Commissioner of the United States Patent Office, gives any theory that invention is an enemy of the worker some sharp jolts. He takes the dial telephone as one example. The mechanical telephones increased in the Bell system during the 1920's from 2.7 per cent to 32 per cent—and telephone operators from 190,000 to 249,000. In the same decade, when electric and gas refrigerators were sold by the million and gave jobs to thousands the number of ice dealers in the United States rose from 8,000 to 19,000. Mr. Macklin adds that millions who never bothered

about ice now have ice-boxes—the kind the iceman fills—and that more are manufactured today than before the mechanical refrigerator appeared.

Now there are cases where competition from new machines or methods injures certain workers and investors. But in the end they share the new abundance enjoyed by the community as a whole. They find better jobs, better investments and are able to have telephones, refrigerators and cars. That is how a system of free enterprise raises living standards. Successful operation of that system requires an understanding that competition brings abundance to consumers and that even where justice may require some cushioning of the effects of competition on producers, the paramount interest must be that of consumers—the community as a whole.

Ordinarily the American people recognize this essential of free enterprise, at least where competition comes in the form of invention. The abundance offered by new machines and new methods is seldom rejected. Neither laws nor monopolies were permitted to block the motorcar, the dial telephone or the mechanical refrigerator. But toward another form of competition—and abundance—there is not the same appreciation. This is the wealth that comes into the country in the form of imports—wealth which for one reason or another is more cheaply produced elsewhere.

One of the major issues of American economic life is at present in the scales of decision on this very question. It is whether the United States is going to continue with a trade policy which looks to careful and gradual admission of more competition—and abundance—from foreign trade under the Hull reciprocal trade agreements or is going to reject an abundance which if produced by invention would be welcomed. The hearings now being conducted on the Hull policy should be considered in that light.

Deficit Without "Alibi"

Like the Federal Government, the State of Massachusetts operated at a deficit during 1939, but unlike the Federal deficit the Bay State shortage is largely on paper, since it may largely disappear through later collection of corporation taxes due in 1939 but billed too late for payment during the year.

However, in view of the \$1,746,000 deficit, the recently announced \$1,970,000 saving effected by the Saltonstall Administration on 1939 appropriations assumes new importance, for without these economies this deficit would have approached \$4,000,000.

While the deficit was entirely the result of revenues dropping nearly \$5,000,000 below the estimates—of the State's tax experts, the Governor's frank announcement of the situation without an accompanying loudly spoken alibi is regarded as harmful to the Chief Executive politically. Without a doubt the opposition will employ this deficit statement as effective anti-administration ammunition during the 1940 political campaign. But the Governor's refusal to conceal the facts should have such public support as to make it a political asset—and encourage more economy.

To make the State books balance by the end of the present year, the Administration's policy of sharp economies must be strongly asserted and improved business conditions must bring revenues for 1940 nearer to the experts' estimates.

Letters From Yesterday

Receiving the friendly communication, many an individual whose recollection reaches beyond the turn of the century is forced to the reluctant conclusion that letter-writing is becoming a neglected art. For the multi-paged epistle has given place to the note, whose telegraphic brevity may convey the impression that the writer has been sadly pressed for time.

In an earlier day, the letter resembled an evening's chat before the fire-side during which the writer recounted with meticulous detail the events of his distant community since the last writing. It covered a wide range of topics. Written in a Spencerian hand overflowing onto several sheets, it was not to be bolted at a mere glance.

If yesterday's letters were a mental banquet, today's terse missives may be likened to a hastily partaken lunch. The change has not been abrupt. Nor does it signify languishing friendships. Rather, it reflects the conditions attending an age of advancement, just as the older, more voluminous epistles mirrored a more placid period.

Safety-Bands

The all-American "safety-band" is similar in some respects to early developments in international law surrounding neutrality. The right to be neutral was not always a recognized right, as small States well know. But as more powerful nations saw in it advantages to themselves, they found common ground among themselves and with these neighbors on which to found the now universally recognized right of neutrality.

In the development of this concept, one important factor is that of consent. This consent has developed into a code whose restraining force may be seen today operating as a sort of safety-band around many neutral countries of Europe. For belligerents do not blithely accept the responsibility for violating the safety-bands of legal neutrality.

That the American safety-band announced in the Declaration of Panama may lead to an extension of international law on neutrality is more than a possibility, despite present obstacles to making it effective. The British note just issued on this subject opens rather than closes the door to further discussion of it. Britain has indicated that its consent might not be withheld if certain conditions favorable to British interests could be complied with, such as prevention by the Americas of all German shipping between their ports.

But it is possible British consent could be obtained if the Americas simply could guarantee that the millions of square miles of ocean in the safety-band would not become a hide-out for German raiders and their auxiliaries. It is doubtful whether this guarantee would be considered as watertight unless the Americas assumed actual and vigorous policing of the zone; it is unlikely any mere verbal consent by German authorities would convince the Allies that the zone did not provide a haven for German sea fighters. In policing the zone, however, American observers see the very likelihood of involvement in war which the safety-band is designed to avoid.

Apparently diplomatic circles in the Western Hemisphere are agreeably surprised by the British note. For it does not say that the British wish to hear no more about the safety-band but that they are willing to hear much more about it, if its proponents have something more to say. What that something may be is a question now before the American republics.

Skiers should don their rubbers and grin when it rains in the cities. It usually means snow on the mountain ski trails.

The Bookshelf

Bad Boy of Music

One member of the board of experts on radio's "Information Please" program always gets a hand from the studio audience. Just let Oscar Levant identify a symphony from hearing a few bars of a passage for double-bass, kettledrum, or piccolo, or play on the piano the song hit of a musical show after listening to a snatch of another melody from the same show, and the patter of hands comes over the air. And the next day your friends greet you with, "Hear Levant last night? Isn't he a marvel?"

But Levant himself has no illusions about his feats. In *A SMATTERING OF IGNORANCE* (New York: Doubleday Doran, \$2) he speaks of "a widespread misconception" that he is "infallible in musical knowledge." That misconception, he adds, "flourishes exclusively among people largely ignorant of music. Most persons professionally engaged in music, who had been reared in a musical atmosphere, would qualify as well to answer the average questions that are asked. The questions, generally speaking, are taxing only to a layman's knowledge of music, not a musician's."

This is the process known as disarming the critic, and Mr. Levant is very good at it. He is even apologetic about writing a book at all: "It occurred to me that there must be dozens of men who had written out of conviction and an inner struggle books that were not being published. I felt it almost as an insult that I, whose experience in writing had been limited to a career as a dilly-dilly correspondent, should be asked to write a book in preference to one of these."

Nevertheless, Mr. Levant's book is readable. He is known as the Bad Boy of music, and rather prides himself on his impudent wit.

The part of this book which has attracted greatest attention in advance of publication is the first chapter, "Music in Aspic," which appeared in *Harpers*. This is a very amusing "inside story" of famous conductors, their foibles and their accomplishments. Those who come off best from the merciless examination are Koussevitzky, Stokowski, and Toscanini; and even then Stokowski receives perhaps a little less than justice.

But the most important chapter, probably, is that entitled "The Boys Are Marching," which describes the awakening of American composers to the opportunities awaiting them in motion pictures, plays, puppet shows, light opera, and ballet. French, German, and Russian composers learned this lesson years ago. But until recently young American composers stuck to symphonies, string quartets, and sonatas, and to the League of Composers, the Copland-Sessions Concerts, and Yaddo. Lately they have been writing Gebrauchsmusik: "Four Saints" (Thomson), "The Cradle Will Rock" (Blitzstein), "Porgy and Bess" (Gershwin), "My Heart's in the Highlands" (Bowles), "The City" (Copland), "The American Way" (Levant). These are paying jobs; in their spare time the "boys" can compose symphonies, concertos, and chamber music. L. A. S.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Saloons and Sociability

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many articles have been written in favor of the re-establishment of prohibition. Yet in all of them, so it seems to me, the main cause of prohibition's failure is ignored and unless this is understood and corrected, prohibition will always be a failure.

When the Eighteenth Amendment was passed, it was doomed to inevitable failure because we disregarded one of the well established sine qua non of such legislation, i. e. if you want to take away successfully, you must substitute. In closing the saloons, we took away a social center of our American way of living, and we put nothing in to take its place. Here, I believe, lies the main cause of the failure of prohibition and not, as generally assumed, in the desire of people to drink at all costs, which affects only a limited number. If, instead, we had taken the alcoholic drinks out of the saloons and replaced them by acceptable substitutes, we could have used these very saloons to teach people the value and the pleasure of many such substitutes. As an example, I will mention that in pre-war times Constantinople, Turkey, made such delicious non-alcoholic fruit-drinks that Americans I met there during a two-year stay, without a single exception, preferred them to any of our alcoholic beverages, yet some of my acquaintances were confirmed drinkers.

In Europe and South America the coffee house takes the place of the saloon as the social center and I have never heard even the most ardent prohibitionist claim that they were leading to drunkenness. If we want to make a success of prohibition, we will have to copy these countries by the establishment of social meeting-places to take the place of the saloons and night clubs.

We must make an effort to find a solution adapted to our American mode of living. We must finally make a success of prohibition since an overwhelming majority ardently desires it. C. DEKENAUS

Walla Walla, Wash.

Improvement and Isolation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Isolationists in the special session of Congress last fall pressed as one argument against voting for the arms embargo repeal, that our own democracy needed so much improvement, that we could not consistently give attention to matters of democracy beyond our shores.

As to the relation between the arms embargo repeal and home improvement, I hold no brief, but I do hold that if those men saw the need of this home improvement then, that the same need still exists.

We have the moral right, therefore, to expect of these men, on the honor of their word, to set vigorously in motion steps to make these improvements. E. D. W.

Grand Junction, Colo.

How About an Ability to Watch Where You're Going?



All in the Same Boat

The S. S. Varsova of the British India Line was anchored off Basra in the Shatt-al-Arab (River of Arab, the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates). I boarded her by bellum. Now the bellum of Basra is an unchanged relic of ancient Babylonian days—a gaily-painted, gondola-like canoe, with soft cushions and a fringed canopy for the passengers. Ours was in two shades of blue, with here and there dashes of red and yellow. Overhead, date palms leaned out from the shore, shading the water. Other vivid little bellums darted here and there, among big, flat-bottomed scows, and dhows with billowing sails.

Down the Shatt-al-Arab the S. S. Varsova stood above a motley encirclement of scows, dhows and bellums, ten or twelve deep on all sides. If I was to board her, it could only be by herculean effort and skilful maneuvering through the moving suburb of river craft, all as anxious as we to gain the coveted place next her side, that they might unload their overflowing cargo, boxes and boxes of dates and gunny sacks of dried grass, into the ship's hold.

Rising like a general to the occasion, my oarsman forced a bellum to give way here, two scows to part an inch there, and a dhow not to overturn us completely. After an hour's exhausting toil, he brought his bellum below the ship's gangplank—four feet below, four fearsome feet between the swaying gangplank above and the bobbing bellum beneath!

His agile mind found a way out of this difficulty, too. A step was needed? He would make one—out of his knee, his foot on the edge of the bellum. Another man sprang up to help. Aided by him from above, the second oarsman from behind, and the muscular human step, I scrambled onto the gangplank. They threw the baggage after me, which miraculously escaped the water, and I boarded the ship.

"You are the only passenger," the Indian steward greeted me. "As I saw after the last scow had departed, having disposed of its last box of dates and last gunny sack of dried grass. Another moving suburb of bellums, dhows and scows encircled the ship, this time full of people—Arabs, Hindus, Afghans, Gurkhas, Parsees, Burmese. All tried at once to get near the ladder and climb up into the forward deck of the ship. One at a time each secured his eager turn and clambered up the ladder, holding the rope with one hand and some peculiar treasure with the other."

An elderly Arabian gentleman with henna-colored hair and beard brought five eggs in a basket. Behind him climbed a solemn little boy in long pink gown, carrying two pomegranates. Next came a Hindu woman, with a baby on her hip and a tiny hammock rolled into a bundle on her head. She fastened the hammock among the ventilating shafts and sat beside it all day, swinging the baby. Everyone had his own bedding-roll, food, cooking utensils. They camped fore and aft on the lower decks, and inside the ship, too, where their deck stretched through from end to end.

All day we traveled down the Shatt-al-Arab, with date groves and little villages of mud and reed along the banks. The water took its color from the palm trees. We were close enough to shore to see boys punting or rowing their bellums, and girls and women walking under the enormous baskets on their heads. From the coffee-houses came strains of melancholy Arabian music. After a peaceful, mild sunset, we passed through the channel into the blue waters of the Persian Gulf.

Next morning the captain took me with him on his daily tour of inspection. Each of the deck passengers had made a little world of his own, where he carried on his individual life totally oblivious of those about him. Some Mohammedans had even devised rooms by arranging ropes in squares and hanging sheets on the four sides. The rooms must have been dark and very hot; but they served their purpose—that of secluding the women within. Such women were fortunate enough to be occupying the rooms never came out, but sat on the floor all day with

their voluminous black draperies, as well as the sheets, to seclude them.

On one side of the ship was a Hindu restaurant, and on the other side a Mohammedan. There was also a butcher shop, which supplied fresh meat to him whose conscience allowed it. Some dignified Arabs were the proud possessors of chickens, which they had taken out of crates and tied by the leg with a string. On a ship in the Persian Gulf, it is no unusual thing to be awakened at dawn by roosters crowing!

I discovered where the dates were going—to feed camels and cows!

Several persons were squatting over charcoal stoves on the floor, cooking. Others were washing dishes in the narrow channel of water that ran along the edge of the deck. All was remarkably clean. A strong odor of curry pervaded the hot, motionless air. A Hindu woman in a beautiful sari of several shades of pink sat reading a book. Other men and women pored over newspapers. Everyone by the sheer dint of individuality was totally isolated from his surroundings.

There were other passengers, too, traveling second class—a gentle little Rumanian nun; two Parsee ladies in very vivid silks, the elder of whom obligingly took off all her outer garments to show how they went on; a very shy young French professor going to the French-directed Afghanistan school in Kabul.

Up at the top of the ship, where breezes blew, was the captain's cabin, with windows on three sides and a private deck all around. He had etchings on the wall, so that, when he came in, he could get away from the glare outside. The one bright spot in the room was a very big, very shiny brass elephant.

For four days this heterogeneous mass of humanity traveled on together, seeing now the gray shores of Persia, and now the sandy hills of Arabia, both far away on the horizon. On the last day I gazed, across the deep blue water, at graceful, gray heights rising like fairy pinnacles from Baluchistan shores.

Then we reached Karachi and our motley world broke up. Down came the flimsy walls of sheets and ropes. Down came the tiny hammock. What roosters survived went back into crates. Each holding his own peculiar treasure, we climbed down the gangplank and went our separate ways, as ignorant as the day we started, and for the most part as incurious, of each other's private lives. C. H.

Mirror of World Opinion

Man's Task on Earth

Man's task on earth is not primarily that of living a well-adjusted and co-ordinated life of threescore and ten, surrounded by a congenial family and some carefully chosen friends. Rather it is his privilege to concern himself with the welfare of the whole social group and to participate in the realization of his religion's highest ideals for the world. To Christians this would be the building of the Kingdom of God on earth. In the normal process of things these values will preserve all that is good for the individual and his loved ones. . . . Permanent happiness comes from an extension of interest beyond self. . . . If we achieve this, then we may be said to truly mature.—From a radio address by Prof. David R. Hunter, published in the Boston University Radio Institute Journal.

Russian Money Refused

Hats off to that Wisconsin firm who refused the \$15,000 order from Russia for war materials. The Wisconsin firm is a manufacturer of tools. Russia had advanced \$3,000 in cash with the order. This was returned to them and the order refused. The president of the tool manufacturing concern stressed in no uncertain language that there was a certain honor in other things aside from business and his concern not only did not care to deal with such people who would take the advantage they have of Finland, but that his firm did not care to handle such people's money. May this man's tribe increase.—Winslow (Ind.) Dispatch.

The Wide Horizon

Changing the Chocolate Map

By Marion L. Grubb

Cocoa buyers here were in a dither recently because of news that Great Britain has undertaken to purchase the whole 1939-40 cacao crop on the African Coast "as a war measure." This probably means that Great Britain wants increased foreign exchange which cacao should furnish.

The deal, if it goes through, may change the chocolate map of the world. The cacao tree, which produces what we know as chocolate, grows well only in the tropics, close to the Equator. The gold Coast of Africa is the greatest producer and Brazil ranks second, although Ecuador produces one-fifth of the world supply, and a single estate in that country in 1937 had under cultivation 2,500,000 trees. At Saint Thomas, the Portuguese island in the Gulf of Guinea, an estate, called the largest in the world, produces every year about 4,000 tons. Cacao is grown also in most of the South American and Central American States and in the West Indies. A very little is grown in the United States, but only for experimental purpose here and there in the South.

The United States consumes more chocolate than does any other nation in the world, and the chief source of its supply has been the Gold Coast. Its consumption has been more than twice that of Great Britain, running to 225,000 long tons a year. The British undertaking might force Uncle Sam to seek cacao elsewhere, probably in Latin America.

Until recently, the Gold Coast was a reliable source of supply for the United States, but last year the whole crop was withdrawn from the market because the farmers wished to protest against low prices and also against a buying pool. The growers may well have been in the right of it; for the average farmer and his family are able to earn only about \$40 a year for their crop. Nevertheless, taking the cacao off the market, with no proper storage facilities, resulted in about 40,000 tons being spoiled.

In spite of this apparent shortage, New York prices did not rise; New York warehouses were well filled and American buyers began to increase their importations from Brazil.

There are several distinct species of chocolate, but most of the commercial sorts come from *Theobroma cacao*, an interesting tree, the flowers of which come forth from the trunk itself, so that the heavy squish-like pods when they are ripening hang in clumps to the parent tree, like clumsy animals climbing down the trunk. The pods are large and roughly cantaloupe-shaped, being not unlike the large pods in which Brazil nuts grow. Not many Americans have seen such trees, but visitors to the old experimental gardens of the Department of Agriculture at Miami, Florida, may see specimens. The pods weigh about a pound apiece and are borne without regard to season.

Much of the African cacao comes from Lagos, a jungle province. When the cacao is ready for shipping, lighters manned by natives take the bags of beans out to a ship lying some miles from the shore. Buyers seldom go into the province.

The whole output of the chocolate industry on the Gold Coast is about 250,000 long tons, not a great deal more than the United States alone can consume in a year. Whether the United States will turn to Brazil for increased imports or pay an increased price to the British for part of its needs does not yet appear.

The chocolate industry has a Spanish origin. Columbus took back with him to Spain a few cacao beans; Cortez took back not only beans, but Montezuma's own recipe for making chocolate, "the drink of the gods," as it was called among the Aztecs.

Prescott, the historian, gives a most interesting account of the use of chocolate at the court of Montezuma, who preferred it to any other beverage and drank it fifty times a day, stirring it with a tortoise-shell spoon in its golden goblet and spicing it with green peppers and vanilla. He drank the mixture at full strength, stone-cold and thick as honey.

Great Britain is not the first to make chocolate a means of exchange. The Aztec and Spanish rulers in Latin America used to collect tribute in the form of skins, feathers, pepper, perfumes, and chocolate. The finest was that sent from Soconusco in Guatemala, together with hundreds of hand-carved cups for drinking it.

After the Spanish had very sensibly heated their chocolate and added sugar to what must have been a very bitter brew, they offered it to the Italians in the first decade of the seventeenth century. From Italy, it was taken into Austria and there it became the beverage of queens; for Anne of Austria and Maria Theresa were really the sponsors of chocolate in France, where it became most popular as the fashionable drink of the court for two generations. The beans were obtained from Spain, for by this time they had been cultivated for some years there. They were still so rare and costly, however, that a man boasted of having a pound of cacao beans as one might boast today of having an original Chippendale dining set. Today one large manufacturing concern, such as Borden's or Baker's or Hershey's, might use 200,000 pounds between 9 o'clock and 5 on any working day.

Chocolate came late to the United States, at first only a crude sort brought by Gloucester fishermen to New England in the middle of the eighteenth century. They had probably obtained a cargo in exchange for fish. In 1770 the first really fine chocolate was advertised by the firm we all recognize by the reproduction of a box or slab of Chardin's "La Belle Chocolatiere." This company's beginning was a small store on Back Street in Boston.

Very few people have real chocolate as a beverage any more; it is considered too rich and cocoa has succeeded it. Most Americans prefer their chocolate in cake or candy. The French and the Spanish still mill it full strength, and their brew is as rich and creamy as that Montezuma drank from his golden goblets long ago.